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5 March 1986

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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5 March 1986

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### STRUCTURE, OBJECTIVES OF IGADD DESCRIBED

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The participation of all six heads of state at the first summit of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) in Djibouti on January 15-16 augurs well for the future of the organisation. The numerous face-to-face talks during and after the conference (see page 2), which were probably the principal attraction for the participants, can only have beneficial effects on an organisation which has the advantage of bringing together countries separated by ancient conflicts to co-ordinate action on the present-day problems of drought and desertification. Already two more countries have applied to join IGADD, according to Moumin Bahdon Farah: Tanzania, as a full member, and Egypt, as an observer. The action programme adopted by the summit sets out the priorities for urgent aid (see table), evaluated at more than 800 million dollars, and medium- and long-term projects which concentrate above all on combatting the spread of the desert. These are defined on a national or regional basis, and have the following objectives: a complete inventory of water resources, the exploitation of easily accessible water supplies, the construction of small dams and further exploitation of medium-depth water, the opening up of isolated regions through the construction of tarred secondary roads for the transport of international aid and the integration of IGADD states, support for existing projects like the Somalia-Kenya, Somalia-Djibouti and Djibouti-Ethiopia highways, and a regional policy for training top-level experts in meteorology, water and forestry, livestock-breeding, the environment and food production.

Two substantial unknown factors will be decisive in whether IGADD is a success: the continuation of the process of regional detente which was begun at Djibouti, thanks in particular to the efforts of that tiny state as well as of Italy, and the response of creditors whose funds are greatly sought elsewhere. In this respect the donor conference planned for September will be a start. There is a third risk: that IGADD will become bogged down in bureaucracy, as threatened by the ambitious staffing structure submitted to the summit, and not devote the bulk of its resources to providing the people of the region with real benefits.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/1078

- Headquarters: Djibouti
- Officially established: January 16, 1986
- Member states: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda
- Institutions:
  - Heads of state summit, meeting every two years; current chairman, until 1988, is President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti
  - Council of ministers, chaired by Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
  - Executive secretary, a four-year tenure held at present by Makonnen Kebret of Ethiopia
- Three year plan of action adopted January 16, 1986
- Budget 1986-88: 3.06 million dollars, raised from contributions from each member state according to GNP, export revenue, population and area as follows: Djibouti 4.19%, Ethiopia 22.7%, Kenya 24.88%, Somalia 9.92%, Sudan 25%, Uganda 12.59%
- Projected: Conference of donors in September 1986, including EEC, Italy, France, Japan, Scandinavia
- Inter-Governmental Authority against Drought and for Development

URGENT NEEDS FOR 1985-86 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Uganda	Somalia	Sudan	Total
Food aid, transport	7	217.1	3.2	8	19	231.5	485.8
Agricultural and livestock inputs	3.4	95.6		9.5	5.4	62.1	176
Health	1.1	15.1	3	5	9.8	16.4	50.4
Survival aids	1	6.7		3	9.3	11.2	31.2
Water supplies	6.9	15		6	8.3	11	47.2
Logistics	1.7	14.3			8.4	7	31.4
Total	21.1	363.8	6.2	31.8	60.2	339.2	822

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EEC TO HELP BUILD SADCC ECONOMY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ishmael Mooki]

[Text]

GABORONE: The Vice President and European Economic Community Commissioner for development Mr Lorenzo Natali says the EEC would co-operate with SADCC member countries in their efforts to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa and eliminate apartheid in that country.

Speaking at a press conference here last Friday, Mr Natali said the EEC was of the view that one way of contributing towards the dismantling of apartheid is by helping SADCC countries in their economic development, especially in the communications sector.

Mr Natali stated that although there was a desire to put pressure on South Africa, the Community policy on economic sanctions would become clear during the Frontline States Foreign Ministers' EEC two-day meeting in Lusaka on February 3.

Mr Natali indicated that Botswana had been allocated the sum of P50 million at the Lome III Convention which was signed recently.

According to Mr Natali Botswana has signed a programme in which priority will be placed on the development of agriculture and the conservation of natural resources.

He said the EEC had renewed Botswana's beef protocol export, describing the move as "the strengthening of mutual understanding."

Mr Natali said his visit here was intended to demonstrate the solidarity and commitment of the EEC to Botswana and described the co-operation between Botswana and the EEC as sound and healthy.

Mr Natali has earlier held talks with the President, Dr Quett Masire and other cabinet ministers.

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CSO: 3400/1078



INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL STRENGTHENS TIES TO AFRICA

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] In a move designed to strengthen its links with Africa, the London-based *Socialist International* (SI) recently decided to set up a special Action Group to coordinate its diplomacy on the continent. Co-chairmen of the new group are **Peter Junkowitsch** of Austria and **Abdel Kader Fall**, Senegal's minister of culture. Its establishment was meant to scupper Senegalese ex-president **Leopold Senghor's** proposal for a permanent SI committee to deal with Africa (AC Vol 26 No 13). Most of the European SI members are extremely wary of Senghor's initiative. They believe that among other things Senghor wants to use it to encourage a rapprochement between the SI and his own *Socialist Inter-African* (AC Vol 21 No 21). It was also feared that Senghor's committee would try to shortcircuit SI's permanent southern African committee. Frontline state leaders, especially in **Angola**, **Zimbabwe** and **Mozambique**, are wary of Senghor's anti-Marxist bias and his ties with conservative politicians in Africa and elsewhere. We understand that Senghor was particularly miffed by Fall's appointment as the African representative on the SI group on Africa. Strong lobbying is now under way to have President **Abdou Diouf** take over Senghor's position as SI vice president.

This tug-of-war with Senghor underscores the ambiguity of the SI's relationship with Africa. In the entire continent it only has three affiliated parties: Senegal's *Parti Socialiste*, **Mauritius'** *Labour Party* and the banned *Front Progressiste Voltaïque* of **Burkina Faso**. Efforts to recruit new African members have come up against the obstacle of the multi-party requirement. The only likely new member in the foreseeable future is **Tunisia's** *Parti Socialiste Destourien*.

SI officials are hoping to organise a second high-level meeting with the frontline states to study ways of broadening cooperation and to discuss European efforts to take more significant action against South Africa. Following last year's conference in Arusha, the SI's thrust in the region has been somewhat blunted. **France** and **Sweden** are again attempting to give SI more life. They hope **Zambian** president **Kenneth Kaunda** will host an SI session in Lusaka towards the end of the year. Harare is probably second choice as venue.

/12851  
CSO: 3400/1096



ANGOLA

MPLA CONGRESS' DECISIONS ANALYZED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Benjamim Formigo]

[Text] The make-up of the new Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] which emerged from the Second Congress has provided some surprises, not the least of which was the demotion of "Iko" Careira, a member of the CC and commander in chief of the Air Force, to whom is owed, according to some sources, the reorganization of the Armed Forces, to the level of alternate in the party's highest body.

It was impossible for reporters to find a connection between the contradicting reports to understand the fall from power of the man whose forces played a predominant role in the dry season offensive which cleared Moxico and Kuando-Kubango provinces, confining most of UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] to the region south of Mavinga.

A demotion that was more or less expected was that of Mendes de Carvalho, current ambassador to West Germany and considered a figurehead of the so-called Catete group which years before, in the words of a party member, "harshly and unjustly" criticized the Angolan president.

Not surprising, European diplomatic sources told EXPRESSO, was the demotion of Paulo Jorge, ex-minister of foreign affairs, to the level of alternate in the CC, where he was once a full member. Again lacking official explanations, some sources declared that the change affecting Paulo Jorge had to do with his allegedly "inflexible" position regarding the negotiations with the United States. Other sources, meanwhile, indicate that his assignment, like that of others, was principally due to the desire to inject new blood into the CC.

Whatever may be the explanations for the changes in position of the CC members or for the removal of seven of them, the resolutions adopted by the Congress appear even more relevant when they are combined with what all evidence indicates is a strengthening of the policies followed by Jose Eduarado dos Santos.

The Congress endorsed his leadership of the country, declaring that "the necessity of the actions first of Agostinho Neto and then of Jose Eduardo dos

Santos, as charismatic leaders of the people and of the Angolan revolution, must be recognized."

With regard to defense policy, admiration was expressed for "the combination of armed defense and diplomatic struggle." That expression is generally accepted within diplomatic and African circles as approval of the diplomatic initiatives undertaken by the president, whether they be in conjunction with pro-Western Africa, or in negotiations with the U.S., including the Lusaka accords, signed last February and respected by Luanda in spite of being violated by Pretoria.

In the economic sector, the current policy of expanding trade with the West met with similar approval. Curiously, in contrast to what occurred in the Extraordinary Congress of 1980, the present resolution dealing with the report of the outgoing CC limits itself to thanking the "USSR and Cuba for their internationalist aid" and stated that "the flag of internationalism should continue to guide our international relations, strengthening our ties of friendship with the socialist countries, especially the USSR and Cuba."

#### Less Orthodox Language

In contrast to the CC's report, the resolutions were phrased in a more moderate form, and the language did not clearly reflect orthodox Marxist-Lenist texts.

Observers also noted that Jose Eduardo do Santos, in his closing speech, referred in the beginning to the fact that the realization of the ministerial conference of non aligned states in Luanda last September "created the conditions of the reaffirmation of the Angola's policy of non alignment."

It was noted that the president took care to emphasize the responsibility of party members at all levels to fulfill the plans and the decisions of the party.

Finally, the Angolan head of state, after expressing thanks for the "fraternal and joint message from friendly peoples and countries," emphasized the one from the general "socialist community" and identified the FRELILMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] and the MPLA as brother parties fighting "for common strategic objectives."

As the Congress closed with demonstrations of local folklore, with professional dancers in front of the stage performing traditional dances, the tone was set for the ceremonies on Tuesday commemorating independence and the founding of the party.

From 9 o'clock in the morning, for 2 and 1/2 hours under a torrid heat, some 250,000 people paraded past the reviewing stand. Besides representatives of the Youth MPLA, the "Agostinho Neto" Pioneers Organization and the Popular Vigilance Brigades, the representations from various city districts occupied the limelight.

Many of the district representations in the parade included local folklore groups and lent a carnival atmosphere to the celebrations and enlivened ceremonies that would surely have been considered tedious anywhere outside of Africa.

The participants paraded dancing, singing and running, all of them waving tiny MPLA flags. "Santos our friend, the people are with you," was one of the most widely repeated slogans; and if from the reviewing stand two party members led the words in unison, there were also occasions during which the marchers preferred their own version of the words--normally in support of the president, compelling the organizers to change their plans.

Some of the other phrases that were often heard were "Death to the internal enemy," "Down with UNITA," and criticisms of South Africa actions. Even though there were some references to "imperialist interference," the United States was for the most part spared, contrary to the expectations to which the harshness of the CC's report to the Congress had given rise.

13026/13068

CSO: 3442/100

ANGOLA

MPLA POLITICAL MANEUVERS ANALYZED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 21 Dec 85 pp 1, 14

[Article by Benjamim Formigo]

[Text] Reports from Luanda about raids by South African forces in Cunene Province in the south were played down this week by Angolan authorities who, unlike previous occasions, described them as "another of the constant violations by Pretoria."

On the other hand, the South African television station reported yesterday that a "small invasion force" entered Angola, killed six SWAPO guerrillas, and dismantled a large cache of arms and ammunition in an operation which began during the weekend and was continuing.

In the opinion of diplomatic circles in Luanda contacted by EXPRESSO, the clear desire of the Angolan authorities to minimize the incidents in Cunene reflects "the wish not to cloud the prospects" of a very probable forthcoming meeting with a U.S. delegation.

This new meeting should be held before the end of the year and the reason that it still does not have a definite date is reportedly due to the fact that the secretariat of the Central Committee has not been chosen, practically a week after the election of the Political Bureau.

This choice was naturally the most discussed subject of the week here in Luanda, with Western businessmen commenting that the new composition of that organ indicates "an opening" that demonstrates the policy of "pragmatic nonalignment" that is being followed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

From the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, there really appears to have emerged the confirmation that Angola is open to dialog. In the meantime, the question that all ask themselves is: What dialog?

The basic questions for one side and the other continue to be the same: Cuban withdrawal, support from the United States and Pretoria to UNITA. The possible support by Washington to Jonas Savimbi's movement assumes increasingly vital importance inasmuch as large "covert" aid could lead to an escalation of violence. In this case, the possible opening and nonalignment that have now

emerged would be doomed to end and Angola would be compelled to make a definite approach to the Soviet Union.

"Then, indeed, Moscow would have a word to say about the resolution of the conflict in southern Africa, which until now was out of the question," one of the most respected diplomats in Luanda told EXPRESSO. "On the other hand," pointed out the same source, "an easing of international aid to UNITA would enable Angola to detach itself more definitely from the USSR." And at least one European embassy made recommendations to its government to that effect.

#### Caution on Eve of U.S. Talks

During an informal meeting with EXPRESSO on Tuesday, the commander in chief of the FAPLA, Colonel "Ndalu," played down the recent raids by the South African Army in Cunene. Reports from that province mentioned the penetration of South African forces into Angolan territory until about 7 km south of Ondjiva.

The information had been given to reporters by a FAPLA officer, but at the official level the situation was minimized and Colonel Antonio da Franca "Ndalu," commander in chief of the Angolan Army and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, said that it was "one more" territorial violation carried out with the "pretext of pursuing SWAPO groups."

The idea of minimizing the incidents was also apparent in the statements of other semi official sources contacted by EXPRESSO, although in the area of Ruacana, the dam continuously occupied by Pretoria forces, there were brief clashes with the FAPLA. In the view of diplomatic circles, the attitude of the authorities, which did not even officially announce the raid, is a reflection of the decision not to disturb the atmosphere on the eve of a meeting between the Angolan interior minister, Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito," and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, almost certainly before the end of the year and quite possibly in Luanda.

In the repercussion of the Second MPLA Congress, businessmen connected to a European multinational and large Western companies stressed the strengthening of the line of not favoring a pro-Western position or an anti-Soviet attitude, but increasing commercial relations with the African and Western countries.

According to well informed sources, this policy of discreet nonalignment has not been particularly to the liking of the Soviets. Those sources even related that after the signing of the Lome-III agreement and consequent acceptance of the Berlin clause, during a routine meeting between Eastern ambassadors and Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura, Soviet Ambassador Kalinin sharply criticized the Angolan attitude. According to the same account, Venancio de Moura interrupted Kalinin to remind him that that position was "an Angolan internal matter."

In the light of that situation, there was broad comment regarding the surprises brought about by the new Political Bureau, as occurred earlier with the Central Committee, and its repercussion on Angolan policy. After the transfer of Paulo Jorge from full member of the Central Committee to alternate, it was

the turn of Lucio Lara and Iko Carreira to leave the Political Bureau, with the former remaining, however, as a full member. Diplomatic circles interpreted those demotions as "barter currency" used by the president to reinforce positions. And it really appears that the new Political Bureau has come to confirm the strengthening of Jose Eduino dos Santos vis-a-vis the other internal factions. Something that provides the fair measure of that was the promotion of Pedro Van-Dunen "Loy," a childhood friend of the chief of state and minister of energy and petroleum, who went directly into the Political Bureau after the Angolan president strongly gambled and won on his entry into the Central Committee.

This promotion must be viewed together with the departure from the Central Committee of the "boss" of the National Fuel Company of Angola (SONANGOL), Herminio Escorcio, admitting the possibility that it represents a way for the government to assume greater direct control over the country's principal source of income. Whether this interpretation is or is not correct will be seen after the government reshuffle that appears to be in the offing and after confirmation of whether Escorcio remains or not in SONANGOL.

#### Stable Military Situation

In the military area, the situation remains stable. UNITA's activity has been restricted to the areas where it has greater influence, attacking from Gala Cachibo in South Cuanza in the direction of Ndalatando, and in Upper Catumbela in Benguela Province in the direction of Huambo and Benguela.

Well informed sources acknowledge, however, that Savimbi's movement, which still has units infiltrated into the northern part of the country that are responsible for sporadic actions, may regroup them in order to unleash more or less spectacular attacks, especially in areas where UNITA had not operated previously, in "an attempt to demonstrate internationally that he still has strength." Observers point out, however, the fact for the second time in 3 months, UNITA has not succeeded in carrying out any action in the capital that could be evidenced by the international press: first at the time of the meeting of the Nonaligned Nations and now the Congress. It is a fact that the security of the city was reinforced this time, although in a discreet manner.

8711/12790

CSO: 3442/106

CHAD

MAIN PERSONALITIES IN NORTH-SOUTH CONFLICT UNDERLINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 15 Jan 86 pp 3, 4

[Text]

There is now little chance in the foreseeable future of direct negotiation between President **Hissein Habré** and Col. **Moammar Gadaffi**. Despite intervention by King **Hassan** of **Morocco** and President **Abdou Diouf** of **Senegal**, the prospect of a Habré-Gadaffi meeting was slim even before the Franco-African summit in mid-December. Habré has nothing to offer Gadaffi. Certainly it would be of no benefit declaring Chad an Islamic republic, or of joining the Morocco-Libya "union". Habré's main concern now is to follow up his successes in gaining support from the once warring factions in southern Chad.

Libyan military withdrawal from Chad, a possibility seemingly kept alive by Gadaffi's December visit to Senegal (AC Vol 26 No 24) and his talks there with OAU chairman Diouf, looks equally unlikely. He still refuses to recognise Habré as Chadian head of state; he would see Habré only in Tripoli, if at all; and Libyan troops would remain in northern Chad unless replaced by an OAU peace-keeping force made up entirely of Libyan troops. The last, of course, is not a serious proposition. The death in November of Col. **Hassan Ishkal** (AC Vol 27 No 1), once Gadaffi's closest military confidant, had anyhow reduced the influence of withdrawal protagonists. (Ishkal was negotiating with **Ahmad Allam Mi**, Chadian ambassador to **France**).

In this negative climate it seemed - until recently - quite possible that Libyan troops would be ordered to advance southwards from their positions north of the 16th parallel. Habré made the most of this threat at the Franco-African summit, claiming that Libya had increased its troop strength in Chad to over 7,000 (including three battalions at Chicha, 80km south of the main base at Faya Largeau), backed up by 60 aircraft, 300 armoured cars and a number of Mi-8 and Mi-24 helicopter gunships. The new airstrip at Wadi-Doum (4,200 metres long), Habré said, was protected by a battery of surface-to-air missiles.



President **François Mitterrand**, though apparently resigned to Libya's continued presence in the north, warned Gadaffi in no uncertain terms that a Libyan advance south of the 16th parallel would lead to immediate intervention by French rapid deployment troops. Throughout the Franco-African summit Mitterrand placed himself unequivocally behind Habré. On 12 December the Fr 50m-worth of military supplies<sup>1</sup> originally promised by former prime minister **Pierre Mauroy** were finally dispatched. Paris has now flown *Mirages* to Bangui (where France has extensive facilities for a strike force) in the **Central African Republic**, and has briefed the 4,000-odd French troops there on the possibility of rapid deployment back into Chad.

One crucial factor, which both Gadaffi and Mitterrand have to calculate, is the reaction of French public opinion to renewed military involvement in Chad. Personally, Mitterrand would welcome the chance to save face after the embarrassing "mutual troop withdrawal" agreement of September 1984, which Gadaffi never stuck to - and never intended to.

After a period of bloody factional conflict in the south following the French military withdrawal (AC Vol 26 No 10), Habré's government has steadily expanded its authority there. Most *codos* (guerrillas) have rallied to the government. Habré, who has been paying them off with French money (AC Vol 26 No 21), claims that 30,000 of the 50,000-strong national army are now southerners. Most important, discussions with exiled opposition leaders are well under way. **Mahamat Senoussi Khatir**, whose *Comité d'Action et de Concertation* (CAC) broke off from **Acheik Ibn Oumar's** *Conseil Démocratique Révolutionnaire* (CDR) last year, was the first to sign an agreement with foreign minister **Gouara Lassou** (in Libreville, **Gabon**, on 11 November). Senoussi's subsequent French-sponsored tour of African countries harbouring Chadian exiles was clearly aimed at encouraging others to follow Senoussi's example. Talks in Libreville with Gen. **Djibril Ngué Djogo's** Brazzaville-based *Front Démocratique du Tchad*<sup>2</sup> and his followers led to a similar agreement on 23 December. Some of Djogo's members were linked with **Goukounie Oueddei's** pre-1981 government, but Djogo himself is nationally quite well respected. His disadvantage, ultimately, is that since his break with Oueddei in 1983 he has had no military power-base.

Oueddei's former vice-president, Col. **Abdulkadir Kamougué**, while recently in Cotonou, apparently told the French cooperation minister, **Christian Nucci**, that he intended to join Habré. Certainly the latter's erstwhile opponents recognise his government's increasingly powerful position. The test will

be how many exiles, having signed agreements, actually take up Habré's amnesty offer and return to Ndjamená.

In contrast to the south, the north, under Libyan control, is in a state of complete confusion. Gadaffi's traditional policy of playing one faction off against another has left Oueddei's *Gouvernement de l'Unité Nationale du Tchad* (GUNT) with a most indeterminate leadership. Oueddei, though usurped by his number two, **Mahamat Idriss**, is still at least nominally backed by Gadaffi. (Oueddei appears to have retained the loyalty of some of his *Forces Armées Populaires*). Acheik, meanwhile, has apparently gone back into GUNT as minister of coordination. The Libyans, who detained him for several months, still keep him under close surveillance.

One of the Libyans' biggest problems is finding a credible leader who accepts Libyan backing and to some extent Libyan orders. At present Gadaffi's real ally in the north might well be **Rakhis Manani**, GUNT defence minister and formerly Acheik's number two. During the latter's detention, Manani behaved ambiguously - presumably because he reckoned he himself could acquire the CDR leadership. If Acheik could extricate himself from Libyan clutches he would probably negotiate with Habré. That raises the question of how many CDR troops, who account for about 60% of northern Chadian forces, would follow Acheik if indeed he were eventually to reach an agreement with Habré.

The durability of Habré's appeasement of the south will depend on several factors, personal and political, especially while political allegiance remains Chad's main marketable commodity. But economic revival, on the back of the relative new-found accommodation, is also essential if the still fragile peace can be consolidated.

There are a few hopeful economic signs: the new bridge at Kousserie makes Ndjamená reachable by land from **Cameroun**; a \$7m IMF loan was negotiated last autumn; French aid was increased in 1985 to Ffr 340m (double the 1982 figure); the UN *Development Programme* donor conference in Geneva in early December resulted in pledges of over \$450m<sup>4</sup>; and this year's cotton harvest has nearly doubled to 130,000 tonnes - partly due to better rains but also because cotton growers were tilling the fields rather than hiding in the bush.

The serious drawback, however, is the price of cotton: down from CFA750 a kilo four months ago to CFA370 today. And the price is still falling. *Coton-Chad*, the monopoly parastatal which is 17% owned by the *French Compagnie Française de Développement des Textiles* (CFDT), reckons it could lose CFA 200 on every kilo of cotton fibre sold. That

would translate into a trade deficit of about CFA9 bn. The recent decline in the value of the dollar has made things worse.

Unless Habré can negotiate another loan to make up for the cotton loss, the progress towards political reconciliation will have been in vain. For cotton provides about 80% of the country's export revenue and 70% of the government's entire tax revenue. Faced with this disaster, *Coton-Chad's* only means of limiting its losses would be to reduce the producer price of cotton from its present CFA 300 per kilo. But officials recognise that in the political circumstances this would be unwise. Talks going on now in Geneva between French officials and the *World Bank* will hopefully result in the vital loan. If not, *Coton-Chad* might be bankrupt by the end of the month.

#### Footnotes

1. Including AML and VLRA armoured cars, 20mm anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank missiles.
2. Made up (leaders in parentheses) of *Comité Permanent (Ngarnayal Mbatlemdama)*, *Groupe des Démocrates Indépendent (Michel Ngangbet)*, *Groupe des Patriotes et Démocrates Tchadiens (Jean Bawoyeu Alingue)*, *Union Démocratique pour la Paix (Gibrine Hissein and Djoriot Mahamat Ouya)*, and *Forces Populaires pour la Révolution au Tchad (Abdul Karim Nadjio)*.
3. Col. Massoud, who was sent last year to Faya Largeau to reestablish discipline among Libyan troops, has been relieved of his command. Col. Al Rifi, who led the Libyan invasion of Chad in 1983, is once again in command.
4. The *World Bank* pledged \$100m, the *European Development Fund* \$75m, the *African Development Bank* \$50m, the French-government probably about \$100m and other western governments the balance.

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CSO: 3400/1083

GUINEA-BISSAU

PAIGC, CABINET CHANGES FOLLOW COUP ATTEMPT

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 23 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The narrow ruling elite within the governing *Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde* (PAIGC) continues to be dominated by the ongoing attempts to scupper President João "Nino" **Bernardo Vieira**. Late last year he survived the failed coup attempt in five years. Now he is rehabilitating some of those involved in the foiled coup of a former prime minister **Victor Saude Maria** (AC Vol 25 No 20) and purging the PAIGC of politicians and officers close to ex-first vice president **Paulo Correia**.

The driving force behind last November's plot was dissatisfaction among the Balante people in the south. Having played a key role in the independence struggle against the Portuguese, they felt that President Vieira, a Pepel by tribe, was unfairly favouring the other ethnic groups, including the Fula, in the central area. The Balante, reputed for their deference towards central authority, put pressure on Correia, the highest ranking Balante in government, to have more Balantes appointed to top positions. Anti-Vieira feelings are particularly strong among Balantes in the army.

The president, aware of the above moves, decided to move against the plotters at the beginning of November, before his trip to attend the Franco-African summit in Paris. Arrested with Correia was Col. **Lamine Cisse**, Maj. **Tue Nambanga**, commander of the Bissau-based armoured battalion, Maj. **Benghat na Beate** (a candidate politburo member), police commander **Tagae Nwae** and presidential *aide-de-camp* **Binhancakres Nanchanda**. Another 25 junior officers and NCOs, most of them Balantes, are also in detention.

Vieira has used the coup plot as an excuse to weed out corruption from the administration. A cabinet reshuffle within the next few weeks is expected to continue the trend at the same time as reinforcing the position of technocrats like **Bartolomeu Simoes Pereira**, minister of planning and international cooperation. (Pereira also gives the president private lessons in basic economics). But the coup attempt has strengthened the radical pro-Soviet wing of the PAIGC, whose two leading protagonists are **Vasco Cabral**, minister at the president's office for economic affairs, and **Mario Cabral**, minister of trade and tourism. PAIGC hardliners have tended to back the president in his endeavours and have generally maintained a low profile.

Among the once disgraced politicians to have reappeared in official circles over the last two months are former trade and fisheries minister **Joseph Turpin**, appointed PAIGC secretary-general, **Samba Lamine Mane**, ex-minister of foreign affairs, made governor of Cacheu, and **Manuel Saturnino da Costa**, former minister of armed forces, given the post of governor of Tomba.

France is now trying to gain more influence in Guinea-Bissau, particularly on the military front, which remains largely dependent on Soviet weaponry and Soviet training officers. A few Guinean officers are now being trained in France, which has provided a small amount of military equipment. French economic influence is most notable through companies like ATRFEL, a French consultancy group which works in the Bissau economics ministries, the French state mining group, BRGM, which is prospecting for minerals, and *Elf Aquitaine*, the only foreign company looking for oil here. The one well-drafted last year was in... The government is to grant more exploration licences...

LIBERIA

POLICE FORCIBLY REMOVE WORKERS STRIKING FOR BACK PAY

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 20 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Joe K. Roberts Jr.: "Police Remove Angry Workers -- Three Injured"]

[Text] Workers of the Mesurado Fishing Company were forcibly removed from the company's site on Bushrod Island last Friday by Police Special Task Force, resulting into injuries of three workers, after police were ordered to disperse the angry employees who had gathered there in demand of their 16 months pay.

According to reports, the workers, who are claiming salary arrears of over \$1 million, occupied the company's compound last Friday and later, the Special Police Task Force, armed with tear gas and batons, appeared on the scene and chased the workers out of the company's yard up to the Bong Mines Bridge.

A spokesman of the 532 workers, Mr Isaac Wreegbo, an accountant later told FOOTPRINTS TODAY that "we are law abiding citizens and we do not intend to confront the law; all we ask is for management to pay us off so as to avoid further confusion."

The spokesman said that they had been assured by the Labour Ministry that "as soon as a new management took over the fishing complex, we would be paid."

He, however, said that "a new management has taken over the complex, but all our efforts to get our salary arrears or even get back on the job, since we were never dismissed, have been frustrated."

Mr. Wreegbo, on behalf of the workers, appealed to President Samuel K. Doe for his intervention for what he termed, "peace, unity and reconciliation."

Last September, the workers reportedly held hostage the Vice President for Operation, and the Comptroller of the Mesurado Group of Companies in demand of the salary arrears.

The workers' decision to hold the two officials hostage, according to reports stemmed from a press conference held at the time in which it was reported that a "deadlock" had been reached between the National Investment Commission (NIC) and the Eastern Atlantic Fishing Company (EAFC) on the issue of direct investment incentives to the company, the EAFC had reportedly decided to pay the amount owed the workers by the former management and reemploy them.

After last Friday's incident, all the workers marched to the Zone One Police Station in Point Four Bushrod Island to make what they called "a formal complaint" to the Desk Sergeant and later threatened to go to the Capitol Building if they were not satisfied.

Those injured during the incident were Eric Freeman, 27; Captain Mohamed, 16; and Alexander Momoh, 24.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1102

5 March 1986

## LIBERIA

## UP ISSUES PREREQUISITES FOR GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 23 Jan 86 p 12

[Text] The Executive Committee of Unity Party (UP) announced yesterday that the Party stands by its original decision that it is not to be represented in the National Legislature as presently constituted.

A press release issued yesterday by the party said those Unity Party partisans who have taken their seats in the National Legislature are doing so as individuals and not Unity Party Legislators.

The Executive Committee, according to the release, reaffirmed the party's "Unswerving commitment to meaningful, concrete and genuine national reconciliation".

In this connection, the party reasserted the following conditions as prerequisites for serious national reconciliation:

1. That all political detainees be granted general and unconditional amnesty.
2. That strong action be taken against all government officials who are presently harassing, intimidating and molesting citizens all over the country simply because such officials do not approve of the party affiliation of those citizens.
3. That very definite and effective measures be taken to ensure that no citizens/partisans of whatever origin suffer any revenge or reprisals as a result of their political affiliation.
4. That the full rights of citizenship including the right to travel abroad, be restored to all who have been released from political detention; especially those against whom no criminal reasons have been established for their initial imprisonment.
5. In order to dispell all rumours locally as well as internationally, a National Commission of Inquiry be constituted to consist of authorized representatives of all registered political parties, the Council of churches, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Bar Association,



the Muslim Council, among others. This Commission shall have the authority to thoroughly investigate all matters pertaining to the November 12, 1985 episode, and shall publish its findings so that the Liberian people can be fully informed about this national tragedy, the release signed by UP Secretary-General Walter Y. Wisner, concluded.

According to the October 15 election results, UP won one seat in the Senate and three in the House of Representatives.

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CS0: 3400/1102

LIBERIA

LAP CANDIDATES ACCEPT LEGISLATIVE SEATS

Gbunblee Accepts Senate Seat

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Senator Hilary F. Gbunblee, who was not available during the qualification of the legislators of the Second Republic during the inauguration of the President and Vice President of Liberia on January 6, 1986, was on Monday sworn into office as Senator for Nimba County by the President, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The special ceremony took place in the Capitol Building in the presence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President and the President Pro-Tempore of the Senate and the other legislators of both Houses of the National Legislature.

Due to the resignation from the Liberian Senate by Honorable Edward K. Sackor, now the Minister of Internal Affairs, Senator Gbunblee now becomes the Senior Senator of Nimba County in the Senate, according to a consensus reached by the Senators at Tuesday Senate meeting.

Honorable Gbunblee becomes the second Liberia Action Party Senator to take his legislative seat in the Senate, thus increasing IAP's current representation in the Upper House of the Legislature to two.

Senator Tuan Wreh, the Senior Senator of Grand Kru County and National Chairman of the Liberia Action Party, was the first IAP legislator to take his seat in the Senate.

With the qualification of Senator Gbunblee, the strength of the combined opposition in the Senate has now been increased from two to three, including Unity Party Junior Senator Ruth Perry of Grand Cape Mount County.

Bamakpa To Sit In Legislature

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] A Liberia Action Party (IAP) Representative-Elect from Nimba County, Mr S. Patrick Bamakpa, has said he will accept his seat in the National Legislature.

Speaking in an interview with the Liberia News Agency yesterday, Mr Bamakpa said his decision to accept the seat was in consonance with IAP's commitment to peace and openness, adding, "my action is also in line with President Doe's call for national reconciliation."

He said it was time for Liberians to set aside their differences and "work together in the supreme interest of oneness and peace."

The IAP Representative observed that the happiness of the Liberian people should remain the prime responsibility of every patriotic politician in the Second Republic, "we oppose anything to the contrary".

He said as a small nation with its various ethnic groups interrelated, and confusion in Liberia could easily dislocate the entire social fabric.

Mr. Bamakpa then called on Liberians who advocate peace and stability to practically pursue the Green Revolution to its logical conclusion because according to him, "well-fed people are a happy people".

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CSO: 3400/1092

LIBERIA

DOE ORDERS GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN 'GREEN REVOLUTION'

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] High ranking government officials, especially cabinet ministers, who do not engage in agricultural activities within a year would be dismissed, President Samuel K. Doe has cautioned.

Referring to the "Green Revolution" which government launched on January 10, 1986, he said "those who make the law must live by the law."

Dr Doe made the remarks Monday when he commenced work on his farm in Tuzon, Grand Gedeh County, to give a personal boost to the "Green Revolution."

Expressing the "strong" conviction that agriculture is one of the basic pillars for improving the Liberian economy, he said, if government is confident that Liberian farmers could supply rice for the local market without shortages, they would be given "exclusive rights" for the sale of farm, meanwhile, will cultivate rice, plantain, cocoa and coffee, among other agricultural produce.

His next nation - wide tour, he added, would consist mainly of the inspection of farms to determine the impact of the "Green Revolution" on the Liberian people.

The Chief Executive said the "Green Revolution" was launched to create an awareness of the importance of agriculture and to encourage the people to invest in the soil.

President Doe observed that the communal farming program enunciated earlier yielded good results, but regretted the lack of an effective system at the time to purchase produce from the program.

The Liberian leader, accompanied by the First Lady and a delegation of 11 government officials, is still in Tuzon continuing work on his private farm.

About 200 citizens and residents from various areas in Grand Gedeh County helped the President Monday, to clear a portion of the farm.

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CSO: 3400/1093

LIBERIA

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES PLAN TO WITHHOLD SALARIES

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rumours going around in Monrovia that government plans to withhold the payment of two months salary arrears of all civil servants due to financial constraints have been discounted by an official of the Ministry of Finance.

It has been widely rumoured that because of the tight financial situation facing the country, government had decided not to pay civil servants their November and December 1985 salaries.

The rumours have it that through the Ministry of Finance, government is only considering the possibility of paying the January salaries of civil servants, thus waiving the two months arrears due to the situation.

But speaking in an interview with our reporter yesterday, the Special Assistant to the Finance Minister, Mr Michael D. Titoe, said such rumours are false, baseless, unfounded and have no reason to be given deserved credibility.

Mr Titoe noted that as a matter of fact, the Finance Ministry is to release shortly the November checks of three government agencies based on a letter the ministry received yesterday from the National Bank of Liberia (NBL) which is the "agency accessible to the cash while we do the collection".

He pointed out that while it is true that government is experiencing "financial difficulties", there is no need at this time to withhold the two months pay of its employees.

He added that it is naive for such rumours to be circulating at this time when government had already reduced salaries across-the-board by 25 percent, retired employees of retirement age and retrenched others for unproductivity in consideration of the financial constraints.

"With all these measures taken, why should there be rumours that government employees' salaries for November and December will not be paid?" Mr Titoe wondered.

He noted that government is at present negotiating for funds to complete payment of those arrears owed its employees, and assured that if the funds are available, government may complete the payment of November salaries before the end of February.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Finance, Mr G. Alvin Jones, is heading a five-man government delegation to Zurich, Switzerland, today to attend the "board meetings" of the IAMCO Joint Venture, Bong Mining Company and the Liberia Mining Corporation (LIMINCO).

According to Mr Titoe, members of the delegation include Justice Minister, Jenkins K.Z.B. Scott; Planning Minister, Paul Jeffy; Labour Minister, John C.L. Mayson; and Presidential Affairs Minister, George Boley. He said the delegation is expected to be away for nearly a week.

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CSO: 3400/1093

LIBERIA

NEW COMMANDING GENERAL PROMISES TO MAINTAIN ORDER, DISCIPLINE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Momo Doley: "General Gayflor Promises to Maintain Order, Discipline in the Army"]

[Text] The newly appointed Commanding General of the Armed Forces of Liberia Major Gayflor Y. Johnson has promised to maintain discipline and order in the armed forces through the kind cooperation of the men and women in arms.

He said that the primary duty of soldiers was to protect lives and property in the state but noted that this could only be done through discipline, cooperation, and understanding.

Speaking in an interview with this paper, General Johnson observed that the development of this nation should be the primary concern of every Liberian, and should not be left entirely to the men and women in arms.

He expressed concern about the prevalence of lies and rumours which he said could only undermine our development efforts, and urged Liberians to do away with these bad practices and put hands together for the development of their nation.

General Johnson lauded President Dr Samuel K. Doe for appointing him as Commanding General and promised to serve his people to the best of his ability.

Also speaking was the principal adviser to the Commanding General Col. John D. Solo who praised the new Commanding General for his excellent performance for the short time he has been in the post, and urged him to continue his good services to the nation.

Meanwhile, General Johnson has called on all commanders of military installations to set aside February 1 (Saturday) for a clean-up campaign.

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CSO: 3400/1095



LIBERIA

EDUCATION MINISTER GONGAR SPEAKS OUT

Depoliticization of Education

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The newly appointed Minister of Education, Mr Othello Gongar has declared that his administration's primary objective would be to de-politicize all institutions of learning in the country so as to create a conducive atmosphere where students can acquire sound education.

Responding to a reporter's question during his first press conference held yesterday at the Education Ministry, Mr. Gongar said he considers "politics as an extra-curriculum activity on school campuses" and that what students need most is to "study hard; get a degree, then they can look at other things."

Minister Gongar's statement apparently came in the wake of last week's controversy on the campus of the University of Liberia where some students reportedly "threatened to take legal action" against the authorities of the university "if they obstruct the free association of students as provided in the Constitution of Liberia."

According to reports, the students' threat to take legal action against the university was in response to a press release by the President of the University of Liberia, Dr Joseph G. Morris that he would not allow student political parties to operate on the campus of the University of Liberia until the decree banning student politics on campus is repealed.

Minister Gongar said yesterday that he is not against students participating in politics, but added that the concept of politics in schools had been misconstrued by students.

He gave an example that "students electing their leaders on campus was different from students refusing to go to classes because they were not in favor of a certain member of the House of Representatives."

The Minister, who himself actively participated in students' politics while attending the University of Liberia in the early 1970s said, "it is best for students to do one thing at a time in their best interest."

## Foreign, Local Scholarship Cuts

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education has dropped about 200 students who are on government's local scholarships but is still financing between 25 to 30 students who are on the government's foreign scholarships.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Education Minister Othello Gongar, said that the ministry would not offer any new scholarships to students because, he said, "we owed various institutions in the country for over two years, and we will maintain this position until the economy of the country improves."

He, however, noted that government would still sponsor those students in foreign countries since they are far away from home, but added that "no further scholarships, would be awarded for foreign studies."

Last December, the Ministry announced that because of financial constraints facing the country all students who are on government's local scholarships program would have to find ways and means of paying their own tuition beginning this academic year.

Meanwhile, the new Education Minister has outlined a number of "goals" which he said would help to improve the internal and external efficiency of the country's educational system.

Minister Gongar said his administration would seek "accountability at all levels and functions including payroll control, the use and maintenance of government properties in accordance with laid down procedures and rules, as well as the efficient use of the ministry's limited resources.

Minister Gongar said that his priority for academic year 1986, would be how to correct the apparent deteriorating performance and standards in the school system, which he said, would include staff supervision and monitoring of schools' activities, teachers upgrading and certification, as well as cooperation between the ministry and the national teachers' union in the interest of students.

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CSO: 3400/1091

LIBERIA

LUP CHAIRMAN KPOLEH REMAINS INSISTENT ON NEED FOR NEW ELECTIONS

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 2, 10

[Text] The Standard Bearer of the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh, has said that "the continuous disregard by some politicians and the bizarre inclination to trample on other people's rights with glee and impudence will no longer be tolerated in Liberia".

He said "what Liberians need most now is a responsible democratic system provided for free and fair elections, and established a civilian government chosen through such elections to bring to an end the alleged coups and coup plots resulting into numerous losses of lives of politicians and civilians".

A press release issued yesterday by LUP said Mr Kpoleh was making a brief statement at the Water-Fall Conference in Kpatawee, Bong County over the weekend to make the launching of LUP county-to-county conference in an effort to discuss pertinent issues of the party with local leaders.

The release quoted Kpoleh as pointing out that "if elections were not free and fair then any government formed through electoral malpractice would in the long run collapse administratively and structurally".

He said "this is so because government coming into power through unjust electoral means can not get the necessary cooperation, goodwill and sympathy of the people they seek to govern".

The LUP national leader noted that "so far nobody has succeeded in rigging the cooperation, goodwill and sympathy of any politically intelligent people like Liberians".

According to the release, teacher Kpoleh reminded all concerned with the conduct of Liberia's existence to remember that "there are rewards and benefits in this world and hereafter for honest work and similarly there are disadvantages and a high price to be paid for every bad judgment, bad deed and dishonest action".

He emphatically said that "no LUP candidate has and shall take any selected seat be it in the legislature or even the Presidency of this Republic contrary to the organic law of LUP until the complaints against elections irregularities which SECOM admitted being involved in itself are heard or after All-Party Conference for National Reconciliation is held satisfactorily".

Mr Kpoleh noted that a political party is a legal entity formed by a group of individuals to fully exercise their political franchise and legal rights and, its candidates are only those specially named to SECOM.

He said unless they are independent candidates, the SECOM does not recognise them individually, to do so, is to violate the principle of legal entity and rights conferred on a party by the National Constitution and the Party's Constitution and Articles of Incorporation recognized by the laws of that State binding on its members.

"SECOM can therefore legitimately treat with any LUP Candidate only by and through LUP", he noted, adding "a contrary action positively invites chaos and distrust in the laws of the land".

Referring to the FOOTPRINTS WEEKENDER newspaper of January 26, 1986, which carried a front page article entitled: LUP LEGISLATOR SEEKS NDPL MEMBERSHIP, Mr Kpoleh told the conference that Mr James Kiahoun was once a member of LUP but "because of his untrustworthiness, betrayal and other gross dishonesty to the party, he was publicly expelled and SECOM was officially informed and the Liberian nation accordingly notified to that effect".

He concluded that Mr Kiahoun's presence in the legislature does not represent LUP, adding, "It is more preferable for LUP to remain without representation in government than to accept fraud as a legitimate political course in Liberia".

Present at the conference were the LUP Supreme Council members headed by the Vice Standard Bearer, Harold H. Ndama, and LUP County leaders from Montserrado, Nimba, Margibi, Lofa, Bong, Bomi, Rivercess, Sinoe, Maryland, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Grand Bassa and Grand Cape Mount counties.

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CSO: 3400/1095

LIBERIA

COFFEE, COCOA PLANT CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT APPROVED

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] An agreement for the construction of a \$1.2 million coffee and cocoa processing plant in Bgarnga, Bong County, has been concluded between the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) and the East Asiatic Company (EAC).

LPMC Managing Director, Francis Dunbar disclosed this at the weekend during a reception tendered in his honor by the LPMC Gbarnga Branch.

He said the agreement underscores the level of cooperation between the Danish company and his corporation and will help LPMC process first grade coffee and cocoa for export.

He explained that the contracts marks the second phase of a recent agreement with the EAC.

Mr Dunbar said under phase one of the agreement, a three-million dollar rice mill plant was last year constructed in Gbarnga.

The LPMC Managing Director, who was on a tour of Nimba and Bomb Counties to inspect the corporation's facilities there, was accompanied by a visiting EAC executive, Mr Erling Lausten.

Mr Lausten, who was present at the reception, pledged his company's willingness to train Liberians in the area of marketing and shipping through the LPMC.

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CSO: 3400/1102

LIBERIA

SURVEY REVEALS SOARING PRICES IN DRUGS, ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 30 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Prices of essential commodities and drugs are soaring at an alarming rate.

A survey conducted by THE MIRROR yesterday revealed that prices have gone up between 10 and 100 percent in the supermarkets and the Pharmacies.

In the supermarkets, one half dozen of eggs now sells at \$1.10 instead of \$1.00, Blue Band Margarine, one pound weight, \$1.13 instead of \$1.06, large size cube sugar, 79 cents instead of 68 cents, while a tin of costic soda formerly selling at 75 cents now costs \$1.50.

Late, last year, Mrs Mcleod Darpoh, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation announced that her Ministry and the Finance Ministry were jointly working out a price list for all commodities.

Following this alarming situation, Our Reporter went to the Commerce Ministry yesterday to find out how far the discussions for the price list had gone.

Although Minister Darpoh was not immediately available to talk to Our Reporter, a well informed source said the Commerce Ministry was assiduously working on the possible price list.

The source said Minister Darpoh was holding a series of meetings with her staff on the issue.

He gave the assurance that the price list would be published as soon as the Ministry concluded its work.

The source did not, however, say whether officials of the Finance Ministry have been to the meetings.

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CSO: 3400/1093



MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT VISITS PEQUENOS LIBOMBOS DAM PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Samora Machel visited the Pequenos Libombos Dam construction works in the province of Maputo yesterday. He was accompanied by General Sebastiao Mabote of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, Lt General Armando Panguene, National Political Commissar of the Armed Forces, and by Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Rui Lousa. During his visit, the chief of state learned of the progress on the projects at that complex and talked at length with domestic and foreign technicians who are working there.

The main importance of the Pequenos Libombos Dam lies in the fact that the storage of water in its reservoir will make it possible to regulate the flow of the Umbeluzi River downstream of the dam, a basic requirement if the flow required to strengthen the intake process for the current water supply of the city of Maputo is to be provided.

Apart from this main goal, the economic analysis of the use of the Pequenos Libombos, the viability study on irrigation using the Umbeluzi, and the previability study on irrigation of other areas using the dam reservoir have demonstrated the possibility of irrigating some thousands of hectares of farmland downstream and upstream of the dam.

President Samora Machel had high praise for the work being done by the contractors for the project. The Strade Coop Mozambico, a group made up of Italian enterprises, has the responsibility for the civil construction work.

The chief of state praised the joint effort of the technicians of various nationalities cooperating closely with the Mozambican technicians and workers. This joint effort, he stressed, is making the construction of a project of great economic and social value to the country possible.

The excellent progress in the construction work at the Pequenos Libombos Dam has its origin in the capability of organizing the work and the life of all of the citizens laboring there properly.

The civil construction was begun on 15 February 1983. The first phase, diversion of the Umbeluzi River, was completed on 9 May of that year, and the excavation of the zone where the concrete structure was to be placed then began.



With the second diversion phase, begun last year, the waters began to flow through the floodgates, which will make it possible to complete the central section of the earthen dam. It is expected that this work will be completed by the end of this year or the beginning of the next. The total estimated budget for this undertaking is 4.5 trillion meticals (1982 prices).

With the building of the Pequenos Libombos Dam, the first steps have been taken in transforming the valleys of the Umbeluzi and the Tembe into a highly developed zone from the economic and social points of view.

In addition to this, conditions will be established so that the natural resources of the region, the soil and water in particular, can be used in the most rational fashion, very naturally benefitting the population in the capital of the country from various points of view.

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CSO: 3442/120

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES 1985 ACHIEVEMENTS IN GAZA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Xai-Xai correspondent Bento Niquice]

[Text] "According to the assessments made of the main activity pursued throughout 1985, we have concluded that considerable success has been achieved in our province on various combat fronts, particularly where the campaign against shortages of food and clothing and against the armed bandits is concerned," Governor Aurelio Manave stated during a speech at a popular assessment meeting held in Xai-Xai. On that occasion, the first secretary and the governor of Gaza spoke about the main tasks carried out in the province in the course of the year just ended, as well as the prospects for this year. It should be noted that other gatherings of this sort have been held in various parts of Gaza, at which party and government cadres or leaders gave an accounting of their activities.

The meeting in question, held on 30 December in the 3 February communal settlement in the district of Xai-Xai, in Gaza, is regarded as one of the largest ever. It was attended by party and government officials from the localities and communal settlements in Xai-Xai. Aurelio Manave began by explaining some characteristic aspects of the people's government stressing the structure and functioning of the party and state organs on the central and provincial levels.

In one of the portions of his address, the leader of the province of Gaza made it very clear that, "as a people's government, the people are the reason for our existence, and as such, it is to them that we must render an account of our activities," because, he said, "only thus is it possible to detect irregularities such as to be able to correct them."

Economic Sector

Colonel Aurelio Manave took up various aspects of this subject having to do with what has been done in the economic sector throughout the past year.

He emphasized the reorganization of various agrarian enterprises in this province, an activity which culminated with the creation of the Xai-Xai and

Chokwe agrarian leadership units. He said that this work is to continue during this year.

The continued distribution of individual farm plots to the people, particularly the residents of the cities and towns in this province, was another task noted by Colonel Aurelio Manave as having been carried out throughout the year.

This work, he stressed, was accompanied by the distribution of cattle for use as draft animals and the establishment of private and family farmers associations, among other things.

According to the governor of Gaza, again in the economic sector, the cleaning and repair of some insecticide tanks was undertaken. This work had been interrupted because of the shortage of cement and other equipment used in this kind of work.

He also said that the clearing of the main drainage ditches located in the district of Xai-Xai, with the capacity of serving an estimated area of more than 2-100 hectares, was undertaken. He added that this work, although it has been crowned with success, initially was hindered to some extent by the lack of machinery and by the fact that this ditch-clearing work had not been done since the last floods in 1977.

On the subject of marketing, Colonel Aurelio Manave recalled that during the 1984-1985 harvest, the province of Gaza had set 4,000 tons of cashews as its goal. However, due to factors which he did not detail, it was only possible to mark it 2,234.8 tons of this product.

Further on the subject of marketing, the governor of Gaza said that the process of setting prices for some projects was undertaken last year, notably those for cattle (as draft animals), goat kids, sheep, fresh and dried fish and potatoes.

#### Social Sector

In the social sector, special mention was made of education and health, particularly with regard to the establishment of new schools, the introduction of new classes on certain educational levels and the establishment of more health stations, respectively.

According to the governor of Gaza, schools established during the year just past included the Nwaxicoluane preuniversity school (10th and 11th grades) and high schools in Chidenguele, Manjacaze, Chongoene, Xai-Xai and Guija, in the district of the same name. Also the Machulane High School was reopened.

Again on the subject of education, this official emphasized that the construction of a teacher's institute in Chicumbane is proceeding successfully (although there is a shortage of materials). It will serve to train middle-level teachers.

In this connection, the introduction of the 8th and 7th grades in the Macia and Chibuto high schools, respectively was undertaken within the context of the implementation of the national education system.

#### Irregularities and Abuses

During the meeting in Xai-Xai, some participants spoke to raise questions, which were immediately answered by Governor Aurelio Manave.

One of the important contributions was that of Nwanfenguane Alfredo Zimila, a citizen of about 50, who voiced a complaint about violations of the rule on whippings. He said that this penalty is arbitrarily applied by "certain unspecified opportunities."

"Nowadays, whippings are often administered solely because a militiaman has gone to the house of a citizen and asked for a beverage he does not have, or because of some other petty problem," that citizen said. He added that in many of these cases, this penalty is imposed on individuals without any court trial. He also made a point of telling Governor Aurelio Manave about the water shortage problems suffered by his settlement, as well as the need for a secondary school and the lack of transportation so that residents can travel to the city and back.

"We also have the problem of unidentified individuals who have raped our women under cover of night. The last case of this sort occurred less than a week ago," Alfredo Zimila said.

Responding to these and other concerns voiced by the people, Aurelio Manave said that all of these matters will be taken under study by sectorial officials.

One fact worthy of mention is that the majority of the speeches expressed support of the divisions adopted at the 14th People's Assembly Session held in the capital of the country at the end of last year.

#### Free Travel Possible

Colonel Aurelio Manave congratulated the people of the province of Gaza on the role they have played in the battle against and denunciation of the armed bandits. He further praised the massive enrollment of the people in the People's Militia and the local forces.

He said that as a corollary to this determination, patriotism and heroism, 65 citizens from various sectors were decorated or received emulation prizes during the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the winning of national independence, which was celebrated in June of last year.

Aurelio Manave described the current political-military situation in the province of Gaza as calm, although small groups of the bandits have launched some attempts to assassinate and steal from the defenseless people in sporadic and adventuristic fashion.

"But we can state that the situation is rather good. One can travel from one end of this province to the other without any problems. In 1986, we know that we will win further victories in this sector," he said.

#### Farm Production Increase Certain

Every effort will be made in the province of Gaza this year to ensure an increase in the production of corn, rice, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes. Efforts will also be made to guarantee application of the principle according to which each peasant should have a hectare of farmland planted to cotton, "to feed the factories."

The principle according to which each family should raise small and large animals is also to be applied this year.

"We must continue with the energetic battle against the armed and unarmed bandits such as to guarantee the holding of the second general elections, during which we must elect our best representatives," Colonel Aurelio Manave urged.

#### Expressions of Solidarity

Aurelio Manave received a gift of farm products from the people of 3 February communal settlement. On that occasion, the local secretary of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] informed the governor of Gaza that these products were harvested during the present campaign, thanks to the effort devoted by the party and the government of the province to the clearing and repair of the drainage ditches through that part of Xai-Xai.

The merchants in the district of Xai-Xai, for their part, presented Colonel Aurelio Manave with the sum of 12,000 meticals, in a gesture of solidarity with the natural catastrophe victims.

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CSO: 3442/120

MOZAMBIQUE

EQUIPMENT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY REACHES MAPUTO PORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] In accordance with the agreements signed by the People's Republic of Mozambique with various international organizations, working equipment and various goods which will play an important role in the economic relaunching of industrial enterprises and other activities has been arriving in our country. Since the first days of this year, this transport activity, which, according to our information, will immediately benefit certain industries, the telecommunications sector and the cashew and coconut harvests, has been intensive.

For the past 3 days, the Nacional Setubal, a vessel chartered by MOCARGO to carry goods and equipment from Northern Europe to Mozambique for the rehabilitation of our national industry, had been unloading in the port of Maputo. A part of these goods is being financed by the World Bank.

For example, 10,000 tons of wheat for animal feed compounds and 800 tons of malt for the beer factories in Maputo are being unloaded. Later, another 200 tons of malt will be unloaded in Beira.

A source with whom we talked at the SOGERE informed us that these thousands of tons of malt will make it possible for the factories to operate for 3 months at the currently planned level.

This vessel was also carrying electronic equipment for the Mozambique telecommunications system. It will be installed in the system's satellite stations which are being built at various points in the country.

Another lot of goods the Nacional Setubal has already unloaded was made up of trucks of various types for the shipping of cashews. They were purchased within the context of the French Central Fund project for the launching of economic recovery in Mozambique.

We learned from MOCARGO officials yesterday that two French delegations, one from Ifafood and the other from the TIM, are in Maputo for discussions with their Mozambican trade partners, the SOCIMO and MOCARGO.

These delegations have come for talks with importers, to discuss the implementation of projects and to establish closer economic relations with a view to regular import and export trade.

A delegation representing the Central Fund will also come to this country in February. It will analyze the implementation of economic recovery programs, with an on-the-spot assessment of the advantages obtained from providing marketing with the means for trade with the peasants.

On the other hand, a ship carrying barges, tugs, ferryboats and rolling stock to be used in the coconut production recovery project, also with Central Fund financing, will dock in our country shortly.

The Mozambican economic recovery program has required Mozambican foreign trade enterprises to become more aggressive in the trade sector, making a profound effort to ensure that the equipment and consumer goods reach our country in time to play an active role in each respective phase.

This is the case with the MOCARGO, in particular, which has already undertaken many times to charter ships on the international market which can bring this equipment here, taking back export goods on the return trip. INTERMECANO is another enterprise involved in the import of vehicles and spare parts, with an effort to obtain the types of vehicles best suited to the characteristics of each area of activity.

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CSO: 3442/120



MOZAMBIQUE

FARM PRODUCTION IMPROVES NAMAACHA STUDENTS' DIET

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Alexandre Zandamela]

[Text] The increase in farm production, as an integral part of academic training, has significantly improved the diet of the students at the Namaacha Basic Farm School in the past 3 years. The farm activity at that school, begun in June of 1983 with a view to the production of a vast range of garden crops and the raising of cattle, swine and poultry, has also benefitted some schools and enterprises in that frontier town, as well as the capital of the country. According to information obtained in that locality by our reporter, the Namaacha Basic Farm School earned profits from marketing in the last year alone in excess of 11 million meticals.

The first impression obtained by a visitor to the Namaacha Basic Farm School will certainly be the splash of green immediately visible and extending as far as one can see, through the vast plantings of corn, beans, rice, kale, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, etc. Farther on down, the visitor will see the coops for ducks and chickens, the corrals and pigsties which contain a significant number of animals. When our reporter traveled to that technical-vocational school, he learned from Antonio Raul Candido, a livestock technician there, that the bustling production level being reached today began in June of 1983, with a view to supplying the school which was then experiencing a serious food shortage. On the other hand, this production is also designed to supply meat and garden produce to other technical schools on the basis of the guidelines established by the State Secretariat for Technical and Vocational Education (SETEP).

Record Swine Production

Antonio Caadido told us that the production unit at his school, which is becoming a real business, began its livestock breeding activities with hogs-- 75 females and four males.

"With the passage of time, we began to obtain excellent results in this sector, because we always had feed available and the support of the Provincial Swine Enterprise, which not only included us in the distribution of feed, but also gave our unit other aid. With the money from the sales we purchased a

truck, which completely resolved our transportation problem, since the vast majority of the products we need for our unit are purchased in Maputo," he said.

The raising of swine in the production unit at the Namaacha Basic Farm School has thus been increasing, and there are now more than 700 hogs. The pigsties, which occupy a large area, are cleaned daily to prevent the diseases which might possibly develop, above all in this summer season.

"We have three workers for this task, in addition to the students, who make a great contribution. Moreover, it should be emphasized that livestock work is a part of the special training of the third-year students. Thus the practical classes even include the direct handling of the animals," Antonio Candido said.

One of the alternatives chosen by the school to resolve the problem of the feed purchased in Maputo was the introduction of local feed, such that the swine have both types of feed. Moreover, this system is also used for cattle, which are taken out to pasture daily. The school presently has 34 head of cattle.

"In fact, our work is moving ahead without major problems, and we can rely on the support of the SETEP, and the Provincial and District Farm Offices.

"One of the aspects worthy of note has to do with the participation of the students in the work, which has been positive. Moreover, they are aware that because of this, they will enjoy a more varied diet. Our sales are to the other technical schools, in accordance with the instructions of the SETEP, and last year we sold nearly 27 tons of pork," the livestock technician at the Namaacha Basic Farm School emphasized.

#### Ducks and Chickens

After stating that the school has in this way completely resolved its food problem, at least where meat and eggs are concerned, Antonio Candido discussed the poultry-raising sector. He pointed out the production of flocks achieved, estimated at 739 birds.

"Beginning in January, we will introduce 2500 chicks so that, perhaps by June or July, we can replace the laying hens we have now. We will also slaughter then, selling the meat to our workers and other technical schools. This, moreover, is what we have been doing with eggs," he noted.

As to the raising of ducks, Antonio Candido said that production is still low, since it was only begun in 1985, with about 40 birds. "In any case," he said, "we believe that production will increase during this year."

#### Crop Production

The Namaacha Basic Farm School, in addition to livestock breeding, also engages in crop production, with the students participating in this work. A vast green area, stretching beyond one's view, is planted to cassava, corn,

beans, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, peppers, sweet potatoes, carrots and other garden crops.

"All of this production in excess of the supply to the school is sold as well, as is the case with the livestock products. Unfortunately we are having machinery problems interfering with the goals established," Antonio Candido said.

He further noted that the school has only one tractor for the farm sector, and in addition to the field work, it is used for transporting goods within the town. "If we could obtain one or two more tractors, I am fully convinced that our farm production would reach new levels," our interlocutor concluded.

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CSO: 3442/120

5 March 1986

## MOZAMBIQUE

## PROBLEMS HINDERING MILITARY SERVICE CENSUS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Last Thursday, the census effort in connection with Compulsory Military Service (FMO) for 1986 had been under way exactly a week. This census covers all the citizens of Mozambique of both sexes born in 1969. During this census, which will extend until 2 March, citizens who were not included in previous years may also be surveyed.

According to military sources to whom our reporters talked, the results of the first week can be regarded as positive, in view of the fact that the mobilization and consciousness-raising effort with young people began late, and therefore the number of future recruits who presented themselves at the census stations was limited to the present level.

"The influx of young people covered in this survey effort for Compulsory Military Service will improve considerably. Since we began on the second of this month, the number coming in has been relatively higher, at least at this center, than that during the first week last year," Anania Silvano Tune, chief of the Urban District No 5 recruiting center, told our reporter. This center is located in the 25 June "A" district in Maputo.

Our interlocutor added that the influx of citizens covered by the survey is still not satisfactory, because Station No 5 covers the Luis Cabral, Jardim, Inhagoye "A" and "B," Nsalene, 2 June "A" and "B," Bagamoyo, Malazine, George Dimitrov, Zimpeto, Magoanine and Boquiso districts.

"I am convinced that there are a large number of young people in these districts in the age group covered by this census for compulsory military service, which means that by now we should have registered an average of 100 to 150 future soldiers at least," Anania Silvano Tune explained.

Our reporter learned that the young people covered by this census are encountering some difficulties in the process. One of them has to do with the lack of photographs, because the firms providing them are faced with a shortage of materials.

"Other young people do not appear because they are still trying to obtain documentation. We have already sent a number of young people back because

they did not have the complete documentation required for the census for compulsory military service," Anania Silvano Tune said.

#### Orientation Meeting

According to reports this newspaper obtained from some of the census centers located in the city of Maputo, mobilization and consciousness-raising meetings are to be held shortly in various districts in the city for the young people covered by this compulsory military service census.

The meetings, designed to mobilize and inform not only the young people involved, but their parents as well, will be organized by the political bodies in each residential zone.

"We believe that with the holding of such gatherings, the influx of citizens covered by this survey will improve significantly, since at present many young people still do not understand the essential nature of the task of defending our country," the chief of the Urban District No 5 Recruiting Center, Anania Silvano Tune, explained.

According to our interlocutor, these meetings will be held throughout each weekend so as to allow the city block leaders in each district to participate in this work.

#### Documentation Needed

We learned during our visits to the various compulsory military service census stations, the young people involved should, when registering, present two photographs, a statement from the dynamizing group in the place they reside and another from the school showing the level of education completed, an identity card and a certificate of domicile.

Our reporter was informed that the citizens covered by this census effort have encountered great difficulty in obtaining all of the documentation needed for registration. This fact, we learned, is due basically to the delays seen in the issuance of statements, both by the schools and by the dynamizing groups in the residential sectors.

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CSO: 3442/120

MOZAMBIQUE

TANZANIAN BORDER DISTRICT OFFICIALS PLAN MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The government and party authorities in the frontier districts of the provinces of Cabo Delgado and M'Twara, in Tanzania, are scheduled to meet at the end of this month in Mocimboa da Praia to discuss cooperation and friendship issues of mutual interest.

According to information obtained by our reporters in Mocimboa da Praia, the meeting is awaited with high hopes. It will be the first to be held since the initial declarations of intention in September of 1984 by the government authorities in M'Twara and Cabo Delgado. That initial contact was designed to create what was called at the time "free trade between the two provinces."

It has been learned that at the meeting scheduled for the last week of this month, the Mozambican authorities participating will include the administrators of Palma, Mueda and Mocimboa da Praia, heading their respective delegations. We were not given the names of the Tanzanian districts which will participate in the meeting, but it is reported that there are a total of four.

The recommendations for matters to be discussed at the meeting had already been dispatched to M'Twara this week for consideration by the Tanzanian party. These questions were drafted during a meeting held last week in Mocimboa da Praia with the administrators and first secretaries of the three districts in the northern part of the province of Cabo Delgado participating.

The traffic in goods between Mozambique and Tanzania, including goods of first necessity and items of strategic importance to the national economy, the unchecked movement of people to and from M'Twara and the indiscriminate slaughtering of animals, including protected species, will be included on the agenda as the main concerns of the Mozambican party. However, the main goal of this and the coming meetings will be to find the mechanisms needed to establish mechanisms providing norms for the movements of people and products, in order to launch mutual and overall cooperation between Cabo Delgado and M'Twara.

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CSO: 3442/121



5 March 1986

## MOZAMBIQUE

## STATE BODY INITIATES HOUSING SURVEY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] A campaign launched by the Administration of State-Owned Buildings (APIE) has been under way for some days in the city of Beira. It is designed basically to complete a survey of the cases of illegal occupation and improper use of buildings by renters, and in a first phase, it will be focused on the districts of Macuti and Matacuane, where irregularities have already been found.

This campaign is being carried out by APIE brigades created for the purpose, working closely with the structures in those districts. They are verifying lease documents and making official inspections of housing units, the provincial construction and water director, Adelino Ribeiro, said.

This effort was planned after reports of various kinds of irregularities, as well as the improper use of building premises by some renters, were reported.

According to statements by this official, a number of cases of renters living in APIE apartments without the proper contracts have already been found.

The irregularities detected include failure to pay rent on houses, in some cases for up to 6 months. Adelina Ribeiro said that the Rent Law prohibits such tenants from continuing to occupy the houses.

This official noted that in such cases, however, the renters cannot be evicted immediately.

The renter is notified to present himself at the APIE offices within a period of 10 days to regularize his status.

[Line or lines missing from text of original here] causes of this lag, millions of meticals are also owed.

[Line or lines missing from text of original here] distributed through the enterprise. If the tenant does not appear, he can be evicted, Adelino Ribeiro emphasized.



#### Another Problem

Due to the difficulty in purchasing fuels, specifically wood and coal, the deterioration of state-owned buildings is being aggravated.

In this connection, Adelino Ribeiro said that in the survey work which is being done, one instance was found in which a fire caused by the use of wood damaged the doors of the kitchen cupboards in one housing unit.

Some tenants, when questioned by the API survey brigades about missing flooring often mention the shortage of wood, which has led the brigades to conclude that wooden flooring be used as a substitute for firewood.

#### Delays in Payment

Concerning the delays in the payment of rent on housing units, the APIE official admitted that this problem does in fact exist. Its origin lies in the delay in the preparation of receipts for 1984.

Adelino Ribeiro recalled that one case of delay was also due to negligence and apathy in the checking of the work of the APIE.

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CSO: 3442/1 21

MOZAMBIQUE

PRODUCTION RECORD SET IN MAPUTO GREEN ZONES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] During the farm season last year, the cooperatives in the green zones in the city of Maputo harvested 1500 tons of garden crops and produced 200 tons of meat, overall. This is the record production achieved since the establishment of the General Cooperatives Union in 1982. According to Albertina Damane, vice president of the union, the irrigation system installed at 40 cooperatives and the consistent support of the party and the government, as well as international organizations, were the main factors in this achievement.

In the capital belt, there are 151 farm cooperatives whose activities are overseen by the General Cooperatives Union. This body provides support for the shipping and marketing of products, cadre training, administration and farm aspects.

Albertina Damane reported that the 1500 tons of garden crops were sold in the city's main markets, in the Matola and 1 May districts, and even door to door to the consumer, not only to facilitate sales, but also to help the people in the suburban zones and sparing them the need to travel.

Motorized pumps have been installed at 40 cooperatives, making year-round production possible. Many international humanitarian organizations, including OXFAM-America, NORAD, UNICEF, Caritas and others, have provided the cooperatives with support in terms of farm equipment (hoes, machetes, etc.) and seeds. The People's Development Bank (BPD) provided 60,000 contos for investments and 25,000 contos for current expenditures (purchase of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides, the leasing of tractors and other equipment) last year. The progress made by the cooperatives in the green zones is mainly the result of this support.

Due to the actions of the enemy, grain production did not show substantial improvement last year. The cooperatives in Catembe and Matola were most seriously affected, according to Albertina Damane. Because of this, the BPD granted the cooperatives in Catembe a moratorium, a source at that institution announced.

## Theft in the Cooperatives

This year a larger grain harvest, mainly corn, was expected, but it proved to be impossible because there are vandals who invade the state farms and steal ears of corn.

Our interlocutor said that at the Marien N'Gouabi Cooperative alone, half a field of corn was stolen last week. Some thieves commit armed robbery, thus neutralizing the effectiveness of guards at the cooperatives.

To deal with these thefts, some cooperatives have already established corps of militiamen. The cooperative farmers are picking the corn now, even before it is dry, and selling it. Our interlocutor explained that four shipments of this grain have already been made. Thus the yield expected, both in corn for marketing and in seed for the coming seasons, will not be achieved, she added.

"We will produce, for we are not afraid of the thieves," Albertina Damane assured us.

At this point, there are 10,500 cooperative farmers in the 181 cooperatives in the green zones. The majority of these producers are provided with nurseries, social centers and consumer cooperatives located at the zonal unions (centers for the cooperative workers in certain areas).

According to a source at the BBD, 11 zonal unions and the General Union have financing. The plans for amortizing credit have been scrupulously observed, since the production is highly profitable.

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CSO: 3442/122

MOZAMBIQUE

ESSO PLANS OIL PROSPECTING IN NORTHERN CABO DELGADO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Rogerio Siteo]

[Text] A new and important center of economic development on a national scale may be established in the northern part of the province of Cabo Delgado. The location is the district of Mocimboa da Praia, where preparations are currently being made for the drilling of the first oil prospecting well about 15 kilometers from the town, under the auspices of an American oil company, ESSO. Parallel with this, interest in the Mocimboa forest has increased substantially in the past 2 years, and the cutting of timber for export has been stepped up, with the establishment of two enterprises, our reporter learned there.

During the first week of this year, large ships bringing various heavy equipment for oil prospecting from Mombasa and Singapore dropped anchor near the small port of Mocimboa, causing an unprecedented bustle in this region, where tens of persons and vehicles are ready and waiting for the launching of the search for "black gold" later in this quarter.

A substantial part of the equipment had already been unloaded by the end of last week. The arrival of yet another vessel bringing additional equipment is expected.

According to reports published in the last quarter of 1984, during the visit paid by the head of the province, Army General Alberto Chipande, the first well is to be drilled about 15 kilometers from the town of Mocimboa Praia.

The initial work was done by the CGG [General Geophysics Company], a French company under contract to ESSO, last year. Basically, it involved seismic studies, among other things, to determine, on the basis of computerized results, the zones where the first prospecting wells will now be drilled.

There is no information nor estimate on anything further pertaining to oil prospecting in Mocimboa, the first to be undertaken in our country. The other activities are being pursued in total secrecy. In answer to a question posed to one of the technicians involved in the current operation by this reporter, there was only a simple and laconic statement. "I can only say that there is

gas in the M'twara region." M'twara, in the province of Tanzania, is on the frontier with the Mozambican district of Palma, which in turn is on the boundary with Mocimboa da Praia.

#### Timber

Two new wood-cutting enterprises began selling timber in the forests near Mocimboa de Praia last year. The greater part of this lumber is destined for export. One enterprise is a private one and the other is a mixed enterprise, the Algerian-Mozambican Forest Company (SAMOFOR).

The forests in the district of Mocimboa da Praia are rather rich in timber, and the majority of these areas are almost unexploited. Felling timber in different and clearly delimited regions, the SAMOFOR is involved specifically in the cutting of Umbila, while the private enterprise has opted to sell a number of species.

In the general estimate, all these investment activities will create a larger job market for the residents in that region, on the one hand, while on the other hand, there will be substantial social and economic development in the town of Mocimboa da Praia, which has without a doubt turned its attention to the search for "black gold."

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CSO: 3442/122

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNICATIONS EXPERTS COMPLETING TRAINING IN BRAZIL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Five technicians from the Mass Media Office of the Ministry of Information returned to Mozambique last Wednesday after a 6-month stay in Brazil where they apprenticed in various sectors related to the manufacture of data processing equipment. Another individual from that ministry who is engaged in a one-year apprenticeship in that Latin American country, in the general electronics field, is scheduled to return to the country next June. With the return of these five technicians, the number of cadres employed in that office who have completed their training in Brazilian institutions totals 15.

A source affiliated with the office administration told this newspaper that between the end of February and the beginning of March, eight more workers will go to Brazil. They will apprentice in the communications enterprise administration and management sector, general reporting, editing and publication, television and communications media direction and production.

The same source said that workers from the provincial mass media offices are also participating in the apprenticeships in Brazilian institutions for technicians at this establishment. The group which will depart for Brazil shortly includes workers from the Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Gaza and Maputo offices.

Different Specialties

According to the mass media office administration, the five individuals who have now returned to this country were able to increase their knowledge in the information sector as follows.

One individual who trained with Bahia educational radio in Salvador da Bahia added to and perfected his knowledge of radio language and the production of educational programs. He will work with the radio program entitled "Communal Settlement."

Two individuals trained in the video field with Rio Grande do Sul television in Portalegre. One of them worked as a cameraman and the other as an assistant producer, covering the production of the program, scheduling and

film editing, among other things. Beginning this month, these two individuals will work on the "Channel Zero" television program.

One of the two technicians in the print journalism sector apprenticed with a newspaper in Portalegre which has a daily circulation of 200,000. The other studied general reporting techniques, editing and publishing. The mass media office indicated that one of these individuals will head the editorial staff at the Nampula office, while the other will work in the headquarters office, with one of the editors of the newspaper O CAMPO.

Why Brazil?

According to the mass media office, the apprenticeships for its cadres are financed by the UNICEF, working with the Ministry of Information in our country and Brazilian enterprises in the branch. For example, UNICEF, a United Nations body, paid for the stay of the apprentices in Brazil, while our country covered only the transportation costs and the Brazilian enterprises covered the cost of the courses.

According to the information given us, the five technicians who have returned to this country were praised by the enterprises where they worked, not only because they demonstrated a high degree of professionalism, but also because of their conduct.

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CSO: 3442/121



MOZAMBIQUE

HEAVY RAINFALL THREATENS CROPS IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Rain is continuing to fall in some of the provinces of our country, in some cases threatening the destruction of vast areas under cultivation. In some zones, the local authorities have now begun to distribute seeds for the peasants to plant where the first phase crops were damaged by the rains.

According to a report carried on Radio Mocambique yesterday, a vast program will be launched today to aid the families in the suburban districts of the city of Pemba whose homes were entirely or partially destroyed by the rains which have been falling since November.

According to that source, Army General Alberto Chipande, head of the province of Cabo Delgado, visited the residential districts of Ingonane, Natite and Cariaco Monday, where he saw the damage done to many homes by the rains.

Following this visit, a working commission was appointed. It includes party and state officials on the Pemba city level, some representatives of the provincial government and directors of businesses located in the capital of Cabo Delgado.

Within the next few days, this commission will attempt to find a temporary solution to the drainage problem in the city of Pemba.

On the other hand, a campaign to provide the families affected with material aid will be launched. A businessman in the capital of Cabo Delgado, Razak Nurmohamade, has contributed 100,000 meticals to this project.

According to Radio Mocambique, in the district of Natite alone, the rains have caused total or partial damage to 68 homes.

The Situation in Tete

Meanwhile, reports from Tete, which were also carried by Radio Mocambique yesterday, indicate that the intensive rainfall may threaten the farm season presently under way in the district of Maravia.

This same source added that the rains have been torrential in the northern and southwestern parts of the district, preventing the peasants from pursuing their farm work.

In Maravia, the rains have already threatened the first harvest, since production is at a halt.

It has rained in the last few days in various parts of the country. A week ago, the Beira newspaper DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reported that a serious storm, accompanied by heavy winds and rain, struck the capital of Sofala. The bad weather brought down electric transmission lines and trees, and also destroyed homes.

The material damage suffered by Electricity of Mozambique on that occasion was estimated at about 100 contos, but it is feared that the total will be higher.

The winds experienced at that time reached 100 kilometers per hour, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reported, adding that Chipangara was one of the districts affected.

Meanwhile, the rains caused flooding on the Pungoe River, as we reported at the time. Tens of families living on the left bank of the river were forced to flee to the international highway and the Beira-Machipande railroad line.

Many state farms suffered damage, and the peasants were forced to harvest their corn early.

On the right bank of the river, the evacuation of the residents was hindered by the reluctance of the people to leave their fertile fields.

In the province of Zambezia, as we also reported at the time, the rains caused flooding, above all in the coastal zone. First-phase crops were partially destroyed.

Although the losses are not regarded as high, the Provincial Farm Office immediately began distributing seeds so that the peasants can replant the crops destroyed.

Rain is continuing to fall in the southern part of the country, in Maputo and Inhambane in particular. In the city of Maputo, the weather has been unusual, with squalls, more or less heavy rainfall, and periods of sunshine, hot and cool weather.

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CSO: 3442/122

MOZAMBIQUE

ZAMBEZIA BUS COMPANY PLAGUED BY DIFFICULTIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] "The difficulties experienced by the Zambezia Bus Enterprise (ROMOZA) are tending to become more severe with every passing year, due to the shortage of operational units and spare and replacement parts. And if steps are not taken, this enterprise is doomed to bankruptcy." This statement was made by Jaime Samo Gudo, the director of the enterprise, in an interview granted to our correspondent in that region of the country.

Contrary to what the plan for last year called for, the ROMOZA showed a substantial decline in all sectors. "This situation was due to a number of factors, including the destabilizing actions by the armed bandits and the limited supply of fuels to the Gurue and Alto-Molocue district offices," our interlocutor explained.

The enterprise plan called for carrying 876,000 passengers in the course of last year, while the total came to only 359,000, or 41 percent of the goal. In terms of distance traveled, the total was 174,000 kilometers as compared to the 343,000 planned, representing 50 percent fulfillment.

The plan called for 12,949 runs, but only 4,431 were made, representing 34 percent of the planned figure.

In achieving the levels described above, eight buses were to be used in Quelimane, Gurue and Mocuba.

The province of Zambezia, the second largest in the area, with a population of 3 million, or a fourth of the population of Mozambique, is not well-served by transport facilities.

Jaime Samo Gudo said that the resolution of the problem "requires not only new buses, since there is also a need for spare parts to maintain the fleet in functional condition, such as to satisfy the demand by offering more services."

He went on to say that contact has been made with the provincial government to set forth the situation of the enterprise, particularly where the current condition of the fleet and its problems are concerned. "The response we

received encouraged us, because we were promised that this situation would be discussed in government meetings and may be included in the import priorities of the province this year," he added.

Last year the enterprise spent more than 900,000 meticals on purchases of office equipment.

The irregular purchase of equipment on the market has been the greatest bottleneck, the director of the ROMOZA said further.

#### Workshops Essential

Despite the problems the enterprise is experiencing, the operation of this sector is satisfactory, as the people using these transport facilities in the environs of the city of Quelimane, where the enterprise handles the most traffic, can testify. "We have personnel specializing in mechanics in the workshops. It is they who ensure that the buses function. This sector has used every recourse possible, and has even adapted parts, serving to minimize some of our problems, our interlocutor said.

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CSO: 3442/122

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

**BULGARIANS DONATE UNIFORMS**--The cooperative workers from the People's Republic of Bulgaria serving in our country have presented the State Citrine Enterprise in the district of Boane in Maputo with 100 uniforms and 100 pairs of boots for the militiamen in that citrine production unit. The ceremony at which that gift was presented took place in one of the enterprise blocs on the Umbeluzi River. The presentation was made by Lachezar Krastev, first secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy in Maputo, who was accompanied by two of his compatriots, engineers B. Chanov and Davko Popgavrilov. The gift representing Bulgarian solidarity was accepted by Antonio Cabral general director of the enterprise. The new militia uniforms are gray, and the caps bear an emblem in the colors of the national flag of that socialist country in Europe. During the presentation of the gift, the militiamen, who were lined up for the ceremony, were properly uniformed. Antonio Cabral said at the ceremony that this equipment will further increase the combat morale of the militia units which are the faithful defenders of the infrastructures of the enterprise, thus ensuring an increase in production and productivity. He also noted that this unit has suffered innumerable incursions by the armed bandits, but that the militiamen have been able to respond properly to the enemy attacks. Lachezar Krastev said in turn that the Bulgarian cooperative workers see this gift as aid so that "our Mozambican friends, the workers in this unit in particular, can produce for the good of the Mozambican people and mankind in peace." The general director then presented the delegation representing the Bulgarian cooperative workers at the ceremony with two small animals, in the name of all the workers at the State Citrine Enterprise. It should be noted that this citrine production unit is made up of six blocs located on the banks of the Umbeluzi River. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 86 p 3] 5157

**SWEDISH AID FOR RESETTLEMENT**--(Maputo) (TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA) In addition to increasing the regular aid funds for Mocambique by 30 million kroner to 300 million kroner, Sweden is to contribute 6.5 million kroner for facilitating the return of those Mocambiqueans who were forced to leave Sofala province in central Mocambique. This was announced by Swedish Foreign Aid Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen to the [Mocambique] government following talks on Monday [3 February]. The return settlement has a high priority for the government of Mocambique, since it is given special support to those of its citizens who were subject to attacks by the South African supported MNR guerrillas. The latter, despite an agreement between Mocambique and South Africa, are continuing these attacks. For several years now, South Africa has subjected the country to destabilizing and sabotage actions, primarily directed production facilities and such social targets as schools. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Feb 86 p 6]

NEW CADRES FOR LICHINGA--Three individuals appointed to head certain state sectors were installed in Lichinga in a recent ceremony at which the president of the executive council of that city, Abel Safrao, presided. They are Afonso das Neves Ussene, director of urban services; Eugenio Eduardo Combe, first urban locality administrator; and Augusto Pereira Amido, head of funeral services and the urn factory. The new cadres now in office previously served as first urban locality administrator, head of education services and head of urban services, respectively. Speaking at the installation ceremony, Abel Safrao said that "this ceremony, simple but of great political dimensions, is the result of the proper implementation of the guidelines of the FRELIMO Party concerning the need for popularization and democratization in our government activities." This official also said that in the execution of their duties, the new cadres must accept and develop the confidence the people place in them. On the other hand, he urged that they use proper leadership methods, always combatting bureaucracy. "This necessarily means avoiding action on an improvised basis," he said. He recalled that the appointment of these cadres to head the sectors was announced during the last expanded session of the Lichinga City Executive Council. Moreover, this body, which met recently in expanded session, approved the report on the activities it carried out last year and the Territorial Plan and Program for this year. At the session, the main decisions adopted by the city assembly since its establishment were analyzed, as were the documents to be submitted to the 12th session of that people's body, which is to begin its work in Lichinga shortly. The work of the expanded session of the Lichinga City Executive Council was directed by its president, Abel Safrao, and participants included the members of the secretariat of the city committee, department directors, administrators of the urban localities and mass democratic organization cadres. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 86 p 3] 5157

CSO: 3442/121



SOMALIA

SOMALIA REPORTED SEEKING NORMAL RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "Doves of Peace Rather Than Soldiers With Knives Dripping With Blood in Their Mouths--Somalia Wants To Normalize Relations With Ethiopia--Change of Course by Siad Barre"]

[Text] Mogadishu, 4 Feb 86--Somalia is prepared to make sacrifices and compromises to normalize relations with Ethiopia and thus reduce tensions at the Horn of Africa, President Siad Barre told the president of the Interparliamentary Union, Stercken, in Mogadishu. The Somali president said he had told the Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, at their first meeting in Djibouti a couple of weeks ago that the mutual distrust would have to be reduced and that neither country must impute to the other that it wanted to expand its territory at the expense of its neighbor. Somalia is "tired of the centuries-long fight," Siad Barre told Stercken.

Stercken, Bundestag [FRG parliament] deputy and [line dropped in print] committee of the Bundestag, during his visit to the Somali capital described economic links between the two countries as the best way to get around the difficult question of the Ogaden. Peace, he said, is "the aim and not necessary [as published] the way" to achieve cooperation and good-neighbor relations.

Ethiopia and Somalia, said Siad Barre, are "tied to various blocs." If "the superpowers clash" at the Red Sea or at the Horn of Africa, he said, not only the region but also Europe would suffer. The Europeans too have to be interested in a settlement, he pointed out. However, he warned the West against improving its relations with Ethiopia at the expense of Somalia. Quoting the Somali version of the proverb about the bird in hand, he said: "One does not throw away the fruit in one's pocket before one has picked the new fruit off the tree." Siad Barre consistently spoke about "Ethiopia"; the deprecatory term "Abessinia," which had been used for years, has disappeared from the official vocabulary.

The change in course in the policy toward Ethiopia announced by Siad Barre is not yet being accepted everywhere in Mogadishu. The head of state wants to expand the dialogue which has just been started with Ethiopia and to put aside controversial questions for the time being. Deputy Foreign Minister



Mohamed Ali, on the other hand, keeps talking about a border between the two countries which, in the Somali view, has "not been internationally recognized" and a neglect of the development of "West Somalia" by all regimes in Addis Abeba. West Somalia until a couple of weeks ago was the official term used for the Ogaden. This Ethiopian territory is inhabited by nomads and small peasants of Somali origin for whom Somalia in the past few years has demanded the right of self-determination--in effect, separation from Ethiopia. Until 1977/1978 Somalia had gone so far as to demand annexation of the Ogaden. It began a war of aggression against Ethiopia, which had been weakened by revolution. At that time the Soviet Union, with arms supplies and generals as well as more than 20,000 Cuban soldiers, sided with Ethiopia, which previously had been tied to the West, and won the war against Somalia, which previously had been tied to the Soviet Union. The hate pictures displayed since that time on walls and official buildings of Magadishu showed grimacing Ethiopian soldiers with knives dripping with blood in their mouths and claws on their hand were painted over in January and replaced by pictures of a dove of peace perched on the Horn of Africa or flying through an open portal into a bright future. But the change of course has not yet found its way into all offices of the Foreign Ministry and to all deputies. This is probably due more to slovenliness and habit extending over many years than to opposition against the new policy.

The speaker of Parliament, Mohamed Ibrahim, expressed official thanks to Stercken for his crucial assistance in bringing about the meeting in Djibouti. In Addis Abeba and in Bonn, in talks and negotiations with ministers and ambassadors of the countries concerned, as well as through procedures of the parliaments, Stercken had managed to overcome Ethiopia's original refusal to sit down at one table with other countries of the region and particularly with Somalia in order not only to combat the drought but also to cooperate constructively in regional development. In the end Mengistu even agreed in Djibouti with Somalia and Sudan to establish joint committees. Both neighbors had previously been accused of supporting Ethiopian separatists or even wanting to annex Ethiopian territory.

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CSO: 3420/22

TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM STILL SHORT OF FOOD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] District commissioners of Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke districts in Dar es Salaam Region have said that although many designated distribution shops had millet and cassava flour, the people were not buying them, SHIHATA reported.

The DCs said out of 425 tonnes of foodstuffs distributed in the region daily, 255 tonnes were of cassava flour.

The daily requirement of food in Dar es Salaam Region is 560 tonnes of maize flour (SEMBE), 250 tonnes of rice and 150 tonnes of wheat flour.

The DCs for Ilala and Temeke districts, Ndugu Abdu Palla and Ndugu Bernadetta Kunambi, respectively, said there was still a big shortfall of rice.

Only 26 tonnes were being distributed in the region against the 125 tonnes requirement.

They said some businessmen were discouraging the people not to eat millet and cassava flour so that they could continue to sell maize and SEMBE at hiked prices.

The Kinondoni DC, Ndugu Hemedi Mkali, said some businessmen were only purchasing SEMBE and maize from National Distributors Limited (NDL) centres at Magomeni, Kinondoni and Mikocheni, leaving out millet and cassava flour.

Any designated shop keeper found without any type of food would be punished, including the withdrawal of a trading licence, Ndugu Makali warned.

Availability of round potatoes and bananas from Arusha and Mbeya regions has improved. A bunch of banana was now selling at between 180/- and 250/- compared to 400/- when there was acute shortages of diesel.

Officials of the NMC and NDL were not available for comment yesterday.

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CSO: 3400/1098

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT MWINYI URGES IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 2 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile: "Modern Farming Is Our Only Hope, Says Mwinyi"]

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi yesterday reiterated that improved agricultural production was the only solution to the country's economic problems and urged Tanzanians to learn modern farming as fast as possible.

Opening a three-day special meeting of regional commissioners and Cabinet ministers here, the President said no amount of external assistance, including an International Monetary Fund (IMF) package, would solve Tanzania's basic problems of poverty and declining standard of living of its people.

An IMF package would only bring temporary and, therefore, false relief. "The right prescription for our problems is modern farming -- and we must train ourselves fast to become modern farmers", Ndugu Mwinyi said.

He hinted that the special meeting would discuss land use and distribution patterns, settlement patterns in the rural areas, utilization of agricultural extension officers, and the distribution of farm implements and inputs.

Other topics are agricultural research and its application in the villages and livestock keeping.

President Mwinyi told the leaders that time had come for the Government to account for unfulfilled promises to the agriculture sector. These include pledges to make agriculture central to national plans, allocation of more resources and replacement of the hand-hoe with better tools.

He said the Government was determined to fulfill these objectives because failure would mean the collapse of the nation. Unless concrete measures are taken to revamp agriculture, Tanzania's survival as a respectable nation cannot be guaranteed, he stressed.

Reviewing the country's growing economic problems, President Mwinyi said from 1980/81 to 1984/85 financial year, the expenditure of the government and its institutions out-stripped its revenue at an average of 1,200,000m/- per annum.

For instance, he said, during the 1981/82 financial year, the Government spent 2,254,000m/-. In 1984/85 the expenditure hit 3,092,000 m/-. This kind of expenditure, the President said, could be likened to a person who eats seeds that he had been loaned.

On food and cash crops production, the President said the country has recorded a serious decline, giving the example of cotton exports which fell from 44,000 tonnes in 1981 to 27,000 tonnes in 1984.

Sisal had fallen from 55,000 tonnes in 1981 to 3,000 tonnes in 1984; cashewnut from 38,000 tonnes in 1979 to 25,000 tonnes in 1984 and tobacco from 11,000 tonnes in 1981 to 5,000 tonnes in 1984.

The President said apart from the decline in exports, cash crop prices at the international market continued to plummet with each passing year, compounding the country's economic problems.

He said sisal prices had for instance fallen from 5,222/- per tonne in 1980 to 4,872/- in 1981 and finally to 4,413/- per tonne in 1982.

The food production sector, had not yet succeeded in satisfying the country's food demand, resulting in Tanzania having to import food to fill the gap.

Ndugu Mwinyi said during 1980/81 Tanzania spent 576.5m/- in foreign currency to import 264,000 tonnes of food. In 1981/82 the country spent 383.8m/- to import 130,000 tonnes, in 1982/83 some 177.5m/- was spent to import 93,800 tonnes and in 1983/84, 331.2m/- was spent to import 134,600 tonnes of foodstuffs.

The President said Tanzania was currently beset with a huge debt which the country was not immediately able to repay, noting that until last year, Tanzania had debts amounting to 4,716m/- (262 million US dollars). Total accumulated debt was 8,879.2m/- (522.3m US dollars).

He said failure to pay the debts, especially those whose repayment period had matured, had reduced the country's chances of getting new loans from international credit institutions.

The President further said that the country's earnings were very small compared to its import demand in raw materials, spare parts, vehicles, machines and fuel.

He said while in 1980 the Tanzania's foreign exchange needs (and consequently expenditure) were 21,960m/- (1,220 million US dollars), the country earned a mere 9,090m/- (505 million US dollars).

Ndugu Mwinyi gave the country's foreign exchange needs, its earnings and real expenditure as follows:

In 1981, needs stood at 24,156m/- (1,342 million US dollars), earnings were 10,134m/- (563 million US dollars) and expenditure was 21,114m/- (1,173 million US dollars).

In 1982, needs were 25,974m/- (1,443 million US dollars), earnings were 7,434m/- (413 million US dollars) and expenditure was 19,692m/- (1,094 million US dollars).

In 1983 needs stood at 27,792m/- (1,544 million US dollars), earnings were 6,822m/- (379 million US dollars) and expenditure stood at 14,742m/- (819 million US dollars).

In 1984 needs stood at 29,178m/- (1,621 million US dollars), but our real earning were 6,606m/- (367 million US dollars) and the expenditure was 15,002m/- (839 million US dollars).

On parastatal organisations the President said the organisations suffered the biggest losses during the 1982/83 financial year, amounting to 2,483m/-.

He said acute shortage of essential commodities in the country had given rise to high commodity prices, an alarming increase in racketeering and thriving of corruption.

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CSO: 3400/1098

TANZANIA

MULTINATIONAL OIL COMPANIES EXPLORE FOR OIL IN TWO MAIN AREAS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 15 Jan 86 p 8

[Text]

**TANZANIA: WHIFF OF OIL.** Nine multinational oil companies are in various stages of exploration. There are two main areas of interest: the Rift Valley lakes, where the geology is relatively unknown, and the geologically much better-known coastal belt, where so far only gas has been found. The next two years will show whether Tanzania has exploitable oil.

*Amoco*, the American oil company which is so prominent in exploration throughout Africa, particularly on the Indian Ocean littoral, has recently renewed its interest in Tanzania by taking a 28,500 sq-km concession over Lake Rukwa and the Usanga flats in the south-west of the country. *Shell*, a company which does not have a good exploration record, appears to have been interested in the concession. But the government, keen to spread concessions between different companies, favoured *Amoco*. In practice the decision is of limited significance, because *Amoco* and *Shell* have an agreement to give each other a 50% option on any concessions in the Rift Valley. *Shell* continues its exploration operation (in which *Esso* has a 40% stake) in its vast concession in and around the Selous game reserve, where it has been working for four years. Extensive seismic work has been completed, two dry wells have been drilled, with one more due for completion by the end of the year.

A consortium of *International Energy Development Corporation* (IEDC), *Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company* and *Elf Aquitaine* took a 12,000 km-square concession on the coastal belt north of Dar-es-Salaam early this year. The consortium, later joined by *Broken Hill Petroleum*, is now drilling at Kiwangwa, with IEDC as the operator. Geologically it looks promising. About \$10m is being spent on one wildcat; and another is in the offing. The ubiquitous *Amoco* apparently wanted a 50% stake in the consortium. A number of other companies scrambled over themselves unsuccessfully, to join it.

The Italian company, *Agip*, has a small concession on the coast near Songo Songo, where an *Agip-Amoco* consortium found gas in 1974. In 1976 the concession was relinquished and handed back to the state *Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation* (TPDC). *Agip's* 1982 gas find at nearby Mnazi Bay will probably go the same way. The Songo Songo concession will expire shortly unless further drilling commitments are made. The government plans to use the local gas for a urea and ammonia plant at the coastal town of Kilwa. (TPDC has found a small, probably unviable, gas field at Kimbiji 30km south of Dar es Salaam).

*Amoco*, *Shell* and the Norwegian state company, *Statoil*, are all interested in coastal concessions between Dar and Songo Songo. *Statoil*, which has opened an office in Dar, has supported seismic work for TPDC on Pemba Island, but has yet to start its own exploration.

TPDC has recently received the results of preliminary survey work done by *Duke University* around and on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Hydrocarbons have been identified. Though *Duke* is heavily supported by *Shell* and *Amoco*, the survey will probably be sold, along with the concessions, to the highest bidder. Deep water technology will almost certainly be required.

Proven gas reserves at Songo Songo are about 726 billion cubic feet, and about 609 billion cubic feet at Mnazi Bay. But only the government ever had great expectations. So far the only progress is a feasibility study for a pipeline to Kilwa. And the proposed fertiliser plant there is still on the drawing-board, despite a formal decision to go ahead with construction. The problem is money: potential financiers are wary of putting up a lot of capital for a remote plant producing something easily available on the world market. The delays and doubtful economics behind the Mufindi pulp and paper mill, for instance, have been particularly discouraging.

There is some optimism about finding oil in the shallow Lake Rukwa. But its remoteness will make even survey work extremely expensive. At least \$6.5m has already been committed. If the results are promising, a drilling barge will have to be flown in at enormous expense. Similar development problems afflict most of the exploration areas.

Even if Tanzania's crumbling infrastructure was restored, and somehow the oil companies managed to start production, Tanzania would not entirely escape the oil-producing syndrome of reckless spending, the amassing of individual fortunes (corruption is already endemic) and the temptations for a military coup.

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CSO: 3400/1083



TANZANIA

NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION ON SONGOSONGO ISLAND

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Everything is in place for exploration of the huge natural gas reserves in Songosongo, a small island on the coast of Kilwa Masoco, in the Lindi region. Approximately 10 countries and international organizations together have made available the 10 billion shillings necessary for exploration for the gas to be used for the production of fertilizers by the Kilwa Ammonia Company (KILAMCO). Pill Mtambalike, editor of SHIHATA, writes:

Songosongo, a small island, a small piece of land in the vast Indian Ocean, is going to have a direct impact on the Tanzanian economy when exploitation of the natural gas buried deep within it begins in the next 2 years.

The Songosongo fields have 32.77 billion cubic meters of confirmed natural gas reserves. If the probable and possible estimates are considered, this figure could increase to 42.89 billion cubic meters. The gas is rich in urea and ammonia and will be used in the manufacture of urea and ammonia fertilizers by the Kilwa Ammonia Company [KILAMCO].

The total cost of the project was estimated at 11 billion shillings and a number of countries and financial organizations have already assumed the commitment to invest in the project. These include Sweden, which is going to build the prefabricated factory complex to begin next year, Yugoslavia, France, Austria, China, the World Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), the European Investment Bank and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The factory will have a production capacity of approximately 345,000 tons of ammonia fertilizers and 520,000 metric tons of urea fertilizers per year which, it is expected, will have an available market within the country and much demand in the international market. It is expected that this will enable the country to earn about 170 million shillings (about \$10 million) annually.

A U.S. firm, the Overseas Investment Corporation (OPIC) a subsidiary of the Agrico Chemical Company, is going to manage the operation together with the Tanzanian Government.

OPIC has already given final approval for loan guarantees and risk insurance of 1.275 million shillings (about \$75 million), making this the largest operation by a U.S. company in the country.

The Norwegian International Development Agency is rendering assistance in the rehabilitation of the port of Kilwa Masoko to meet the expansion needs of the city that will stem from the existence of the factory.

The exploration for hydrocarbons in Tanzania, especially of natural gas and oil, goes back to the 1970's, when the rise of the prices of these products forced many African countries to seriously consider the reports about the possibility of the existence of hydrocarbons in their countries.

Since then, Tanzania has spent about 1.5 billion shillings on prospecting for hydrocarbons. And with the discovery of gas in Kimbiji, a few kilometers from Das-es-Salaam and in Songosongo, many companies were attracted by the exploration.

The Norwegian State Oil Company (STATOIL) is studying the coastal strip, using already available exploration data. The study, sponsored by NOWAD, will include the compilation of a report on the Kimbiji reserves, establishing the gas reserves existing there.

STATOIL is also going to evaluate the geology of the Kimbiji region, the Dar-es-Salaam bay and the oil potential of all of the coastal sedimentary basin.

A French company, the ELF Aquitaine, interpreted the seismic data along a 226-km line last year and the government is negotiating a production-sharing agreement with the company.

Standard Oil (ESSO) and Shell Petroleum Development Limited (Tanzania) obtained more than 4,500 km of seismic data on the area extending from the Selous hunting reserve to Ruvu Valley. The two companies are drilling together in Ruaruka.

Another exploration well will be drilled in Makarawe, between Tanga and Bagamoyo by the International Energy Development Corporation (IEDC). The IEDC completed the checking and detailed seismic inspections in the zone.

Agip and Amoco, whose tests on the well in Mnazi Bay made possible the discovery of large quantities of natural gas, are evaluating the geology of the region of Lindi and Mtwara and have requested the concession of an oil mine lease.

Aeromagnetic data and observations are being conducted jointly by Kenya, Uganda and Zaire over Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika to ascertain oil potential.

The Petro Canada International Assistance Company financed the gravity inspections over Lake Rukwa and the swamps of Usangi in Mbeya and revealed the possibilities of the existence of large deposits of hydrocarbon.

The existence of hydrocarbon is going to have a tremendous impact on the country's petrochemical industry. They are going to help projects such as the oil mixing and lubrication factory, which has been gathering dust for a long time.

With the continued discovery of natural gas in the southern part of the country, the hydrogen cracking system, in which gas will be used to convert oil residues

into gasoline, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas and butane gas, which was also in abeyance, may be reconsidered.

Nevertheless, even with this encouraging future, the leaders exhibit prudence over the discoveries, fearing that they may not be fruitful because of possible evidence that they are not commercially viable that there are no funds to exploit them.

"Let us not allow ourselves to be deceived by false hopes that we have oil. We still have a long way to go and we have to continue working hard in all the other production sectors," warned then-President Nyerere.

The minister of waters, energy and minerals and the Tanzanian Oil Development Company (TPDC) seem to have taken seriously this spirit of "prudence."

Even so, the Tanzanian economy is going to receive happily the confirmation of what the discoveries seem to suggest. In the last 2 years, the government has had to implement strict austerity measures to check the deterioration of the economic situation.

The price drop of coffee, cotton and cashew nuts on the world market blasted Tanzania's foreign exchange, destabilizing the balance of payments and making it difficult for the country to import spare parts and equipment.

Oil expenditures make up approximately 60 percent of the foreign exchange, while the reduction of food reserves forced the country to import about 10 percent of its food needs and the currency was devaluated three times in the last 24 months.

Undoubtedly, everyone is looking toward the continuation of the inspections and exploration of hydrocarbon with understandable optimism.

8711/12790

CSO: 3442/102

TANZANIA

FAKE ARMY UNIFORMS SURRENDERED TO POLICE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Some clothes which look like army combat uniforms have been surrendered to the police in Dar es Salaam.

But so far there have been no arrests of people who continued wearing the clothes after the police warning early this month. The Dar es Salaam Police Commander, Ndugu David Daudi said yesterday.

He said the surrendered clothes would be destroyed. "We have not arrested anyone wearing or selling the clothes", he added.

The police had issued a warning to businessmen and the public against selling or wearing clothes that look like the army combat uniforms.

It said that stern measures would be taken against those who put on the clothes because it was illegal to import, sell or wear such garments.

Wearing of army or police uniform is prohibited by law and unless such a person is given special permission by the President he/she is guilty of misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one month or to a fine of 200/-.

The law also provides that a person selling or importing such uniforms is guilty of misdemeanour. Unless she had a written permission from the Inspector General of Police, he is liable to imprisonment for six months or to a fine of 2,000/-.

Unlawful wearing of uniforms is regarded under the law as a contempt of uniform provided that such uniform is worn in the course of a stage play performed in any place in which stage play may lawfully be publicly performed.

/12851  
CSO: 3400/1097

TANZANIA

MTERA POWER PLANT PROJECT WILL BE COMPLETED ON SCHEDULE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The multi-million shillings Mtera power plant will be completed as scheduled in 1988.

This was said at Mtera dam by the Managing Director of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Ndugu Salvatory Mosha, and Mr Ragnar Fossgarard, resident representative of the Swedish firm, SWECO.

Ndugu Mosha and Mr Fossgarard were briefing Swedish Minister for Energy Birgitta Dahl, before touring the site on Thursday.

The Swedish Minister, who arrived in the country on Tuesday for a four-nation tour of Africa, flew to Mtera yesterday from Morogoro where she had visited the Sokoine University of Agriculture.

Mr Fossgarard said work on the proposed power plant, which started in April 1984, was progressing well. "We are confident that we will finish our work as scheduled -- 1988", he added.

Ndugu Mosha told the Minister that excavation work was almost half way. "Contractors are expected to arrive here in three months time to begin installing equipment", he added.

The TANESCO Managing Director, however, said there were "some financial difficulties", which could slow progress. He did not elaborate.

"But we hope the situation will be solved during a meeting in mid-February with the donors", Ndugu Mosha told the Swedish Minister.

The donors to the Mtera power plant project -- the World Bank, Italy, West Germany, Norway, Sweden and Kuwait -- are due to meet in Dar es Salaam on February 15, to review progress on the project.

The Swedish Minister said it would be "a pity" if the project was to be suspended at this crucial time due to financial difficulties.

She pledged Swedish assistance to ensure timely completion of the project.

During a luncheon in her honour the Deputy Minister for Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, praised Swedish assistance to Tanzania, pointing out the Mtera power plant as yet another landmark in Tanzania-Swedish co-operation.

Ndugu Maokola-Majogo paid tribute to the Swedish, Italian and Tanzanian workers at the plant for "the commendable job" which would elevate Tanzania to a higher stage of hydro-power development.

The Mtera dam was initially built to safeguard an even and sufficient water supply to the only existing hydroelectric power plant at Kidatu, about 170 kilometres away.

But in order to meet the increasing power demand in the country, TANESCO decided to harness the potential energy created by the dam by constructing a hydroelectric power plant of 80 megawatts. When completed, the 1.5bn/- Mtera power plant would be connected to the national power grid.

The Swedish Minister later left for Mufindi to visit the Southern Paper Mills (SPM).

/12851

CSO: 3400/1099

TANZANIA

UNDP'S PERFORMANCE IN NATION OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 26 Jan 86 p 7

[Interview with outgoing UNDP Resident Representative Drammane Quattara, by Staff Writers Halima Shariff and John Waluye; date and place not given: UNDP [United Nations Development Program]

[Text] Question: UNDP's role and assistance to developing countries, including Tanzania, is tremendous. Are you satisfied with the organisation's performance here as you leave?

Answer: This is a rather difficult question. Whether the assistance to Tanzania has made any impact or has really helped the government to turn things round. I would have some hesitation. When I arrived here in 1981 the overall economic situation was not good and five years after the situation has not dramatically changed.

There are signs of improvement but there is still a long way to recovery. I would have been satisfied if inspite of the modest contribution the UNDP has made to this country together with other donors, we managed to change things.

In the administration and management of UNDP activities for this country, I think I have a personal reason to be satisfied. We have a number of projects most of which are a continuation from the second programming cycle into the third programme (1982-86). Most of these projects have achieved the initial objective which they had been set for.

Question: UNDP's assistance to this country has been growing from 120m/- during the first programme (1972-76) to 280m/- in the second programme (1977-81) and then 648m/- in the third cycle which ends this year. Given the impressive financial figures what have been the physical achievements?

Answer: The bulk of our assistance has been going into the agriculture sector and this is also the case in the next programme (1987-91). This is understandable because most of the developing countries in Africa are facing the problem of food shortage.



In the past, our assistance went to various irrigation projects such as Kitivo and Mama Puli in Arusha and Shinyanga Regions respectively. Now we have a major project going on at Usangu in Mbeya.

We also assist various livestock development and dairy development projects both in the Mainland and Zanzibar. We support rice cultivation in Zanzibar where we have demonstrated that it is possible to have two cropping seasons. There is enough water and we have made hydrological surveys and tested a variety of rice which can be grown.

In the energy sector UNDP assisted the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) in the discovery of gas deposits at Songo Songo.

UNDP assists manpower training, development planning in the industrial sector such as textiles (Texco), leather industries and now the Tanzania Research Development Organisation (TIRDO).

The QUELEA QUELEA bird project in Arusha and our most successful project -- the labour intensive project in Ruvuma, Rukwa, Dodoma and Arusha under which available manpower is used during off-season to repair or build secondary village roads or water schemes.

We have also managed to reclaim marshy lands surrounding Mto wa Mbu in Arusha making the area suitable for rice cultivation. But we are aware that our assistance is small, modest compared to the overall needs of the country. However I think it is making a difference.

Question: Which areas do you think need more assistance?

Answer: Transportation and road system is one of the bottlenecks we have come across. Our assistance has focused on technical matters and since we do not have enough dollars we could not build roads and buy trucks. This problem is affecting for instance, haulage of crops particularly this year when I am told the harvests are good.

This has to be looked into by all of us and the community of donors because it does not help to encourage people to produce and not be able to transport their products.

Industries performing below capacity because of shortage of raw materials, spares for the machines or trained manpower is another area that we should address ourselves to. There is need to improve the quality in the processing of some of these agricultural products for the consumption of the population.

Question: Do you think there are any cases of misallocation or misuse of assistance?

Answer: I don't think so. As for the UN system and particularly the UNDP, we have always scrutinised requests made by governments. We do

It here in Dar es Salaam and for major projects our headquarters in New York looks into them.

We consider requests in the light of the government policy and whether the requests is economically justifiable. There are instances where we have told the government that we do not think such a request is proper. But these are few and have not in anyway led to conflicts between us and the government.

Question: Experts contend that one of the factors which has made aid to poor countries make little impact is the fact that they have been 'imposed' and, therefore, do not reflect priorities of these countries. What are your views?

Answer: This is not correct as far as UNDP is concerned. Way back in 1970, our governing council passed a resolution known as the "Consensus of the governing Council of UNDP in 1980 which provides that assistance should be given by the priority as determined by a government".

We are a United Nations Agency. We serve member states but at the same time we do not do it blindly. We serve only when we are satisfied that a certain area proposed by a government truly needs assistance.

Question: You recently talked about an industrial development programme for Zanzibar. What is it all about?

Answer: I am glad you asked this question.

It appears to me that there have been some misunderstanding. We do not have any industrial programme in Zanzibar. We had been requested by the Zanzibar Government to help the Zanzibar industrial estate which has for the past ten years been receiving assistance from India.

The original Indian technical assistance to the 14 industrial units has been terminated and for the last two years the government has asked us to help. We have studied the overall situation so that we could see how future assistance could be organised.

We prepared a report and sent it to New York and we will see within the context of the next fourth country programme, hopefully, we will assist. However, we have discovered that most of the industries are based on raw materials which are imported which is rather difficult for Zanzibar, a country which is also facing foreign exchange problems.

Question: The fourth UNDP programme for Tanzania envisages to inject more funds in livestock development and irrigation farming of rice. Could you give details on this?

Answer: The bulk of the assistance which amounts to \$60m/- for the next programme will focus on agriculture and livestock development. In fact these sectors would take about 41 percent of the funds.

We have agreed on about 12 projects, some of which are a seed development project, the farming storage programme, disease control and transfer of modern livestock production method in Zanzibar, rehabilitation of traditional irrigation schemes in Kilimanjaro Region, reducing post-harvest losses at household level, assistance to the traditional poultry production, application of low cost methods of tse-tse control. We also expect to continue supporting the rice irrigation project in Zanzibar where we have developed close to 600 hectares of land.

We have tested up to 60 varieties of rice and retained about 12 or 15 which we believe are good for the environment in the Isles and, of course, some of them be developed on the Mainland.

Question: Recent years have not been so good for the UN following the reduction of contributions by major donors such as the United States. How has this affected Tanzania?

Answer: Our problem has been the strength of the dollar. But generally, most of the major contributors are continuing and there has been a real increase in the past two years. The years 1983/84 were pretty rough but we managed to survive. We also reduced the total initial overall assistance, but in case of Tanzania this did not have any serious effect.

We managed to keep our on-going projects alive but we had to shelve some of them and are now coming in the next programme where the money situation is good.

Question: Are you worried about the tendency of West European nations to reduce or suspend their participation in multilateral organisations like UNESCO?

Answer: I do not think there is any trend or indication to cause any serious worries. Countries like Japan and West Germany had indicated in their own time that they might also follow the British example in the case of UNESCO. But of late they have indicated that they are satisfied with the reform that is taking place in the organisation.

This case is not new. It happened with International Labour Organisation (ILO) a few years back. I believe there is always a great amount of goodwill in developed countries to help developing countries, only that they would like to see tangible results.

Question: Your five-year stay here has definitely enabled you to gain more experience which we believe you will not hesitate to share. What examples are you taking with you to Togo, your next station?

Answer: This was my first post as UNDP Resident Representative. But I have been with the OAU for 12 years as Director of Political Affairs Department and before that I was dealing with co-operation in my own country.

I have learnt a lot of things regarding development problems of developing countries. Governments do not have enough inputs or trained manpower and so you need to be patient.

The Tanzanian situation, for instance, is frightening to the outside world but is different when you are here. You get to know this through discussing with people and sharing views.

What am I taking with me? Well, a wealth of experience. It has been very, very enriching and it has opened up my own vision. The experience I have gained will help me in my future career in UNDP.

Besides people here are wonderful, patient and gentle. They have made my stay here very exciting and I should say thank you very much for the excellent cooperation extended by the Government.

/12/11  
CSO: 12/11

TANZANIA

# PROPOSALS TO RESTRUCTURE SIDO ANNOUNCED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY IRMS In English 23 Jan 86 p 1

Text A small industrial sector study has recommended restructuring of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), including formation of a Directorate of Extension Services to maximise its role as a promoter and co-ordinator of national small scale industrial development.

The study financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), which was submitted to the Ministry of Industries and Trade last October, suggests that all SIDO activities not corresponding to this role should be transferred to relevant governmental or private organisations.

It says the directorate of extension Services should have four divisions to cater for crafts, cottage industries, industrial estate units, technical services and procurement.

The study by Kjell Havnevik of the Scandinavia Institute of African Studies at Uppsala University, Sweden; Rune Starstein of the Norwegian Institute of Technology, University of Trondheim and Professor Samuel Wangwe of the University of Dar es Salaam, will be discussed by a three-day seminar organised by the Industries and Trade Ministry in Dar es Salaam beginning February 1.

It further recommends that SIDO's Directorate of Research and Planning and Development with two divisions of Planning and Technology development.

The division of Planning should develop a sound statistical base for small industries in co-ordination with the Bureau of Statistics, recommends the study.

It points at lack of co-ordination between SIDO and the bureau. According to the study, there is discrepancy between SIDO and Bureau figures on small industries.

The study called on SIDO to develop a new strategy to channel more resources, including foreign donations, to rural oriented programmes.

It pointed out that two thirds of the resources spent by SIDO between 1974 and 1984 for the promotion of small industries was channeled to urban areas.

On the development of industrial estates, the study covering Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Coast and Dar es Salaam regions, said designing of estates in the remaining four regions should be based on experiences gained in other regions.

In the long run, small industry estates should not expand into district towns before reliable infrastructure water and power supplies are provided.

SIDO is urged in the study to improve the operation of common facility workshops serving industrial estates, whose rate of capacity utilization was estimated at 25 to 30 percent.

The report recommends postponement of new sister industry programme (SIP) in the sector until existing SIP companies reach at least 70 percent capacity utilization.

However, units which help to improve capacity utilization of other industries or to reduce the import content of other sectors of the economy may continue under the SIP.

It is further recommended that an "explicit provision" should be included in the Co-operative Societies Act allowing the establishment and running of industrial activities in the rural and urban areas.

"We also recommend that the directive which prohibits individual ownership of small industries in Ujamaa villages should be reconsidered with a view to encouraging individual and small group initiatives (in the villages)," adds the report.

/12851

CCO: 3400/1100

5 March 1986

## TANZANIA

## IFAD PLEDGES TO FINANCE SEVERAL PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 86 p 1

/Text/ The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has pledged to finance a number of projects in the country following agreement by member countries to release fund to the organisation which has been plagued by financial constraints during the past two years.

Tanzania seeks funds for natural resources, soil conservation and land use and planning as well as the development of maize small holder growers in the southern highlands.

The minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Paul Bomani, who returned on Saturday from Rome, Italy, where he attended a meeting of the IFAD Governing Council, said member countries had pledged to provide 7,408m/- (416 million US dollars).

The developed countries will provide 5,008m/- (276 million US dollars) and oil producing countries 184 million dollars while developing countries will provide 24 million dollars. Tanzania's share will be 39,000 dollars, Ndugu Bomani said.

The fund assists in agricultural development for small holders, particularly in food production projects aimed at attaining food self-sufficiency. IFAD also gives technical assistance. It has allocated 10 million dollars in special drawing rights given as a grant in project preparation.

Ndugu Bomani, who said the Governing Council discussed the IFAD budget for this year and a special programme to assist agriculture in the sub-Saharan Africa, noted that emphasis had been placed on assisting small scale irrigation projects, afforestation and soil conservation.

He said 5,400m/- (300 million dollars) had been set aside for the special programme in sub-Saharan Africa to finance peasants affected by drought by providing seeds, fertilisers and other inputs for production of traditional crops such as sorghum, millet and cassava, not financed by the World Bank.



He said Tanzania had a comprehensive list of programmes it wants funded through the sub-Saharan pact programme.

The projects include the development of maize small holder growers in southern highlands. Mlugu Bwani said, however, that he will give details of the project this week. IFAD had pledged three years ago to finance the project then expected to cost 900m/-.

The Minister said pledges for funds to IFAD were estimated at 10.0m/- (1.0 million dollars) but said the projection had not been met because oil producing countries were complaining of falling revenue while the developed countries were disenchanted to foreign aid.

/10/11

CSO: 10/11/11

## INDIA READY TO HELP TRAIN POLICE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 1984 p. 1

[Text] The Government of India has expressed willingness to train Tanzania's Police and the Field Force Unit (FFU) in various fields including crime detection, prevention and investigation.

India has also offered to train the defence forces in a number of fields.

This was revealed at the weekend by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, when briefing the press on his recent tour of India.

He said his trip was "very fruitful and useful." When there he held talks with India's Prime Minister, Ndugu Rajiv Gandhi, the Home Minister, Ndugu S.B. Chavan, and the Government officials.

Ndugu Salim, who visited India's college of military engineering and the national defence, was impressed by the advance India had made in various fields of national security and defence.

However, Ndugu Salim would not give details of what other areas Tanzania had wanted to learn from India, saying "it is our desire to move with full speed to enhance the co-operation in these fields and other relations".

He said the two countries agreed to pursue the non-aligned spirit of putting into concrete action the co-operation among member states.

They further agreed to introduce regular visits by officials of relevant institutions.

Ndugu Salim commended India for her concern over the Southern African situation.

"I am confident we can continue to count on the people of India to assist in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the Pretoria regime's aggression in the Frontline States," he said.

He said he was assured that India will further continue to play a leading role at the international forum to deal a blow to the apartheid system.

TANZANIA

TADINE EXPORTS BUHEMBA GOLD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The first consignment of gold mined by Dar Tadine Tanzania Ltd in the lake zone was air-freighted to Switzerland on Saturday.

The president of Kamel Corporations, Dr Ibrahim Kamel told SHIHATA at the weekend that the shipment was made after meeting all formalities required in gold transactions.

Although he declined to disclose the exact amount of the shipped gold nor its value, the president said: "The shipment consisted of small amounts of gold".

According to Kamel, gold prospecting in the lake zone started last February after Dar Tadine had invested 450m (25 million US dollars). Last September, drilling started around Buhenba from first exploration which established that 45 sites have gold deposits.

Dr Kamel said that under the agreement, the Government which was not required to put cash investment would get one-third gross gold produced while Dar Tadine would retain the rest.

The president said his firm has a plant in Buhenba to treat all the tillings through the use of chemicals to extract gold, while mobile plants will be used in other areas.

He said that 25 years ago the rocks were ground down to extract the gold, adding that the method was outdated because it was unable to take all the gold from the dust.

During the coming seven or eight years Tanzania could be in a position to receive a revenue of 9,000m/ (500 million US dollars) from gold, if all the 45 sites were exploited.

The president also said that both surface mining and hard rock mining of gold could be made. But, he stressed, it took about five years to identify and open underground tunnels to extract gold from hard rock.

The Geneva-based Arab firm signed in November 1984, a 'production sharing agreement' with Tanzania under which Dar Tadine has to finance all prospecting, developing and mining operations in five mining concessions.

The concessions cover Rwamangaza -- excluding Buckreef gold mining company and Buziba areas -- in Geita District of Mwanza Region, Buhemba and Kiabakari, North and East of Mara Region, and Sekenke area in Iramba District, Singida Region.

Under the agreement, Tanzania is to get an interest free loan of 170m/ from Dar Tadine to be used in acquiring from the London-based Geosurvey International, data relating to the five surveyed areas.

The loan will be paid in seven years after a grace period of four years.

Meanwhile the corporation intends to hold discussions with the Zanzibar Government to start projects in tourism and fisheries sectors.

Dr Kamel said he would like to invest in the sectors in Zanzibar if the Isles were a free business zone. Such a zone would attract many activities and investors especially from the Arab world.

Dr Kamel, who held brief talks with President Wakil on Sunday, said his firm could invest in the development of fisheries, international hotels and construction of highways to cater for the envisaged big number of tourists.

He told SHIHATA that enormous potential in tourism and fisheries existed on the islands. His firm was ready to introduce highway system that would open up coastal areas for further development.

Commenting on the standards of hotels in Zanzibar and Tanzania, Dr Kamel said they left much to be desired because they did not meet international requirements. He said he was forced to work in Tanzania while spending the nights in Nairobi because the hotels were too poor.

1/11/85

22: 11/11/85

TANZANIA

FOREIGN CURRENCY BOUGHT FOR MAJOR ROAD REPAIR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 86 p 3

Text Rehabilitation of the Mwanza-Shinyanga and Mwanza-Geita roads is to cost 125 million/- out of which 45 million/- will be in foreign currency, Deputy Minister for Communications and Works, Migu Arcado Ntagawa, said here yesterday.

Answering Migu Mwanjington Mfume (shinyanga) he said the Government had initiated discussions with the European Economic Community (EEC) with a view to securing funds for financing the project.

He told the National Assembly the government was planning to strengthen Truck Road Maintenance Units (TRU) in the Lake Zone which comprises Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kagera and Kigoma regions so to enable them to do their job properly.

He said efforts towards this had started although they were being hampered by shortage of fuel.

The Minister said apart from the newly opened Kasuu-Jusakwaga road the rest of the roads in the five regions had not been built in accordance with engineering specifications as a result of which they cannot resist wear and tear caused by heavy trucks.

He said the country's new roads were being built to enable them withstand 7.5 tonnes and load which meant that vehicles using them should carry between 17 and 20 tonnes.

The Minister said Tanzania had reached an agreement with neighbouring countries under our roads to install weight bridges at Mbari, Kasuu and Isiro to ensure vehicles carrying cargoes were observed.

Migu Mfume had asked to know steps the Government was taking to rehabilitate the Mwanza-Shinyanga and Mwanza-Geita roads which he said were in very bad condition.

Answering another question by Migu Lileli Kasuya (Kyele), Migu Ntagawa said the government was looking for foreign donors to finance rehabilitation of the Uvira-Ilungi road.

He said the MEC had expressed willingness to assist in the project pending determination of costs.

Ndugu Kasyupa wanted to know steps the Government was taking to rehabilitate road which was built by a West German firm in 1969. He said the road had been damaged by heavy trucks.

/12051

CSO: 3400/1099

TANZANIA

DID TO RESCUE KAGERA COFFEE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

Text Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) has sent nine wagons to Kagera Region to be used for transporting coffee stranded at Kemondo Bay to the Tanga port.

TRC General Manager Ntugu Tom Mhari said yesterday that other wagons would be sent to Bukoba at the end of the week for the same purpose.

Mhari also said that the corporation had charged the Kagera Region Co-operative Union more than 100,000/- as damages for failing to unload 9 wagons containing fertilizer. The fertilizer has been lying unloaded for almost two weeks now, he said.

Some 1,000 tonnes of processed coffee worth 100,000,000/- is held up in Kagera Region for lack of rail wagons to transport the crop to Tanga for shipment abroad, ENHATA reported.

A statement issued in Bukoba yesterday at the Kagera Regional Co-operative Union (KOU) said some 1,300 tonnes were at Kemondo Bay outside Bukoba town. 111 tonnes were at the Bukoba Port and 170 tonnes at the Bukoba coffee processing plant (Bukor).

The Kagera Regional Party Secretary, Ntugu Nicodemus Bantuka, accompanied by KOU leaders has visited the Kemondo port where he urged the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) to increase the number of wagons.

He also directed the KOU management to hire lorries and transport the crop still in Bukoba to Kemondo ready for railing to Tanga. Similarly, wagons at the port should be unloaded immediately to give room for the crop, he further directed.

Ntugu Bantuka was told by the KOU management that 10 wagons would be required to haul the coffee from the port. The union is allocated 11 wagons each week.

The Kemondo port manager, Ntugu Benjamin Kibira, said TRC had already directed that wagons bringing in goods to Bukoba should not be loaded with other goods and that they should be used for transporting the crop. The port could only handle 31 wagons at one time.

/12511  
CSO: 31/1/86



TANZANIA

WARIOBA HAILS LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English & Feb 28 p 2

[Text] The Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Njugu Joseph Warioba, said yesterday that the successful negotiation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea was proof that the world community can also negotiate successfully the establishment of a new international economic order.

Opening a one-week congress of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) at the Arusha International Conference Centre, Njugu Warioba said the breakthrough in the law of the sea convention talks was a monumental achievement in international law making.

"The efforts of a few powerful states to overthrow the achievement of the Law of the Sea Conference failed to prevent the establishment of the preparatory commission. They will fail to prevent the coming to force of the convention", he said in a speech made available in Dar es Salaam.

Law of the sea is among the topics to be covered by the congress. Njugu Warioba, who is also the Chairman of the UN Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority, commended the AALCC for its effective role during negotiations for the international convention.

Some fundamental principles embodied in the convention were initiated and concretised by the committee. "The work of the committee contributed immensely in making Asia and Africa very effective in the negotiations", the Prime Minister said.

Other topics to be discussed by the AALCC congress include the status and treatment of refugees, international rivers, mutual co-operation on judicial assistance, environment protection and nuclear free zones in Africa, joint ventures in industry and the debt burden of developing countries.

Pointing out that the debt problem had been included on the AALCC work programme, Njugu Warioba urged the committee to examine preliminary studies prepared on this subject.

He reminded the committee that Africa alone owed about 2.840bn/- (17 billion US dollars). "This is a staggering figure for a continent which is struggling (to develop under) adverse circumstances", he said.

He explained that poor countries had to choose to feed their people and provide them with basic services or to meet contractual loan repayment commitments.

"We can not in the medium and long run service debts as contracted and at the same time enjoy growth in per capita incomes...the international community must face up to this fact and find a solution to this problem", the Prime Minister said.

Meanwhile, Nkrumah Nanioba is today scheduled to open and chair an informal two-day law of the Sea meeting, grouping 20 delegates from France, India, Japan and the Soviet Union.

The President of the AAICC, Mr Madhesyam Kamarc, called for urgent North-South dialogue to reform the present inequitable world economic order.

/12441

CJD: 12441

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FUNDA HYDROPOWER PROJECT FEASIBLE--The Deputy Minister for Energy and Minerals Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, has told the National Assembly that feasibility studies on the Funda Hydro-power Project on Ruvuma River have indicated that a 3-megawatt power station costing 90m/- could be build in the area. He was answering Ndugu Jacob Chibwana (Tunduru) who wanted to know steps which were being taken by the Government to provide power to the district. Ndugu Maokola-Majogo said feasibility studies conducted on the water falls were part and parcel of the Government efforts to bring power to Tunduru District. The Deputy Minister said the Government was trying its best to ask SADCC member States to incorporate the project in the organisation through joint efforts with Mozambique. He said like many other proposed projects in the country the implementation of the proposed project was impeded by lack of foreign currency. The Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Mdugu Getrude Mongella, appealed to MPs to assist officials in her Ministry in educating the people on the need to plant trees to help halt desertification. Ndugu Mongella was answering Ndugu Mathias Kihauke (Ludewa) who wanted to know government efforts in providing vehicles to Forest officers to enable them transport tree seedlings to the people. The Minister said much as the Government was committed to providing vehicles and other means of transport to forest officers, it was being hampered in these efforts by the present economic difficulties and that it would be suicidal for them to wait for availability of vehicles before planting trees. "Let us not wait until when the whole country becomes a desert", she stressed. Meanwhile the Speaker of the National Assembly, Chief Adam Japi Mkwana, announced in Dodoma on Tuesday that this was his last term to serve as Speaker of the Union Parliament. Chief Mkwana has been speaker of the Union Parliament since independence. [By Attilio Turalile] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 86 p 3] /12851

BAGAMOYO ROADS REHABILITATION--The Government is trying to get foreign exchange (forex) to speed up the rehabilitation of the New and Old Bagamoyo Roads, according to a senior Government official. He said yesterday every effort was being made to get the funds for the project. A London registered company, Benaco Limited, stopped repair work last November because its client the Dar es Salaam City Council, had failed to effect foreign exchange payments. The City Council concluded a 22m/- agreement with Benaco in September 1984 for the 8.5 kilometre stretch. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 86 p 2] /12851

TAZARA MAKES PROFIT--The Tanzania-Zambia Railway Company, which runs the line linking Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam, is to purchase ten new locomotives and overhaul the nine already in service, the Tanzanian daily Uhuru reported on January 21. The decision was made possible by the good results recorded by the railway in the first half of 1985, namely a profit of 32 million Tanzanian shillings as against 5.2 million for the same period the year before. The daily said the company intended to resume repayment of the loans granted by China to build the line in July, after an interruption since 1983. In 1984 operation of the line was hit by breakdowns in the service, due in particular to shortages of fuel as a result of cash problems. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 Jan 86 p 7] /9274

CSO: 3400/1083

SOUTH AFRICA

CHANCELLOR OF CAPETOWN UNIVERSITY PRAISES BOTHA FOR REFORMS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Dec 85 pp 1,2

[Article by Chief Reporter: "Reform Deserves Greater Recognition" --  
"Oppenheimer Praises Pres. Botha"]

[Text] The government has recently already brought about numerous significant political and other changes which form part of a very important reform program. It is, however, something for which the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is definitely not getting the recognition that he deserves, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chancellor of the University of Capetown, said yesterday at that campus. Speaking at a graduation ceremony, Mr Oppenheimer said he is waiting "with hope and a certain degree of optimism" that the state president's promise of a new constitution making provision for true sharing of power and eliminating racial discrimination will come true.

"President Botha has done more to promote reform than any other South African prime minister of the past. He deserves recognition for that, but he is definitely not getting it. No leader in South Africa has in the past been subjected to such sustained, virulent and orchestrated attacks from inside as well as outside the country; and it must seem to him that it is those very people for whom he has put his political future on the line who are making those attacks on him." He "hopes and is inclined to believe" that President Botha understands and means it when he says that through open negotiation conducted in good faith he wants to bring about a new constitution which would result in real powersharing being allowed and racial discrimination eliminated. However, many people are not willing to accept President Botha's credibility regarding this promise.

Poverty

Mr Oppenheimer said that President Botha "had the courage and determination to stand up to pressure from the right wing in his party. And, much harder, he probably also had to stand up to rightist pressure in his own heart." Mr Oppenheimer said that injustice, oppression and poverty "are with us everywhere and often in worse forms and, seen from a material viewpoint, more

objectionable than what is in South Africa. But nobody in the United Nations raises a finger about that. Nobody insists that one man, one vote in a state of unity is the only just form of government -- except of course in South Africa."

"No one rejects the protection of group rights in addition to those of individual rights as a form of racism -- except of course in the case of South Africa. But no country in the world outside of South Africa discriminates by legislation against persons with respect to their political rights on the basis of the color of their skin or the race to which they belong. And that is how the world understands apartheid. One can easily reason that there are worse forms of government, but the spirit of the time is such that this particular form of government is regarded as uniquely intolerable to the international community and as something which must be rejected at virtually any price."

#### Economically

Apartheid is cruel, inhuman and impractical. It has become clear, also for the government, that apartheid is dead. But because politicians are so indolent about acknowledging whenever they have made a mistake, the death certificate remains unsigned and the corpse unburied. Mr Oppenheimer said that for Africa to be able to develop economically the continent needs an efficient economic system based on free enterprise rather than Marxism. African countries must in particular develop their export trade. The importance to South Africa of peace, stability and prosperity in the whole region does not need to be emphasized. "In the light of that, I thus suggest that apartheid be treated not only as a social, economic, political and moral evil in South Africa, but as a geopolitical problem of the first order," Mr Oppenheimer said.

13084

CSO: 3401/78

## SOUTH AFRICA

## COMMENTARY VIEWS MURDERS BY RIGHT-WING VIGILANTES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jan 86 p 12

[Commentary by Jo-Anne Collinge]

## [Text]

How many anti-apartheid leaders will go the way of Matthew Goniwe, Victoria Mxenge and Ampie Mayisa, dying at the hands of sinister death squads and vigilante gangs?

And how many lives will be claimed in reprisal for such assassinations before the vigilante phenomenon is rooted out?

Street conflict between militant youths and security forces and mob vengeance wreaked on community councillors, off-duty policemen and suspected informers are documented daily in official unrest reports.

Far less exposed to the public gaze is the hounding of radical opponents of apartheid by extra-legal law enforcers — a sinister and shadowy process which usually bursts into headlines only when the prey is finally killed.

So it was with the latest victim — Leandra's Chief Ampie Mayisa — who was hunted for weeks before he was finally run to ground and hacked to death a fortnight ago.

His funeral brought almost inevitable reprisal — the killing of a young man who was alleged to be a vigilante. And this signalled the unleashing of a fresh round of vigilante terror.

In its tribute to the murdered chief, the Black Sash referred to these gangs as "a scourge" sweeping the nation.

Here are some of the places — all scenes of political resistance of one kind or another — where the gangs have struck in the last year.

**Thabong, Welkom — March to June:** The "Phakathis" or "A-Team" held the entire township in a thrall of terror. Hundreds of residents —

mostly youths — were attacked on the streets with sticks, sjamboks and guns or loaded into vans and taken off to be flogged.

Although the community council denied involvement, a "charge office" in the council's headquarters — the Phillip Smit Centre — was used for this systematic sjambokking.

One youngster died after being flogged there. Two others were shot dead. In reprisals from the community four vigilantes were killed.

Two community councillors allegedly participated in vigilante action and one has since been charged with murder.

At first residents' complaints to the police proved fruitless. Dockets on the vigilantes were opened and prosecutions began only after a dossier was handed direct to the Attorney-General by lawyers.

**Ekangala, Bronkhorstspuit — June to July:** Leaders of the Ekangala Action Committee, which has spearheaded the far flung township's fight against incorporation into kwaNdebele, have been abducted to kwaNdebele where they have been tortured.

Mr Peter Kose, thrice kidnapped, ended up with a broken leg after the last session of beating.

**Craddock Port Elizabeth — July:** Four top men in the Craddock Residents' Organisation — Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlawuli — were brutally hacked and burnt to death while travelling between Port Elizabeth and Craddock.

**Death squad**

No arrests have yet been made



The United Democratic Front, of which Cradock has been a militant affiliate, insisted that a pro-apartheid death squad was to blame.

Three Port Elizabeth civic leaders — Mr Sipho Hashi, Mr Champion Galala and Mr Qaqawula Godolosi — had simply disappeared without trace two months earlier.

**Durban — July and August:** UDF leader and civil rights lawyer Mrs Victoria Mxenge was murdered in daylight outside her house. Her husband, Griffiths, also died at the hands of assassins some years ago.

Again the blame has been laid at the door of a right-wing death squad, although the precise identity of Mrs Mxenge's killers is not known. As in the case of her husband, no arrests have been made.

UDF supporters at a memorial service for Mrs Mxenge were attacked and this signalled a wave of violence in Durban, claiming more than 70 lives in one week. It was alleged that law enforcement in the townships during this period was left largely to Inkatha members.

**Huhudi, Vryburg — November:** Vigilantes, allegedly linked to certain community councillors, were reported to be responsible for abduction and assault of youths, attacks on the houses of key members of the UDF and the widely supported Huhudi Civic Association.

A youth leader, Mr Ref Gasebue, was shot dead by a vigilante at point-blank range. Police alleged the victim had been involved in stonethrowing but his lawyers dispute this.

As violence spread in reaction to this death, another young man was hacked by vigilantes and later found dead with a bullet in his body.

The chairman of Huca, Mr Hoffman Galeng, had his house burnt to the ground, his brother abducted and badly assaulted, his dogs killed. He had to flee Huhudi and was later detained in Johannesburg.

While several victims of vigilante attacks have been charged with public violence no vigilantes have yet been prosecuted.

**Tumahole, Parys — November:** Youth activist Lefu Rasego was hunted down and beaten to death by members of the "A-Team" armed with garden implements.

Homes of key Tumahole activists were petrol-bombed.

**Leandra (Leslie) — December:** The concerted campaign against the Leandra Action Committee — and espe-

cially against its chairman Mr Abel Nkabinde and executive member Chief Ampie Mayiba — took off.

Both were threatened by masked gunmen, the chief was allegedly stabbed in the hand by a community councillor and rumours of the so-called "Inkatha" gang's plot to kill the men began to circulate.

Despite LAC meetings with the regional deputy commissioner of police in December violence grew, culminating in the murder of the chief and the gutting of Mr Nkabinde's home.

The Pretoria Supreme Court issued a temporary order restraining 23 identified gang members from attacking certain LAC supporters.

No arrests had been made for the chief's murder by the time of his burial a fortnight after the killing.

At the chief's funeral a 16-year-old youth, Padi Motswagae, was murdered by mourners who alleged he had helped kill the chief. Pitched battles between gun-toting "Inkatha" members and the chief's supporters followed, the latter later fleeing Leandra in large numbers.

**Moutse, near Groblersdal — January:** As the Moutse area was handed over to kwaNdebele on New Year's Day homeland vigilantes — the Mbokotho — invaded Moutse.

They assaulted residents and took scores of captives, who were allegedly beaten during a 24-hour spell in the community hall in the kwaNdebele capital of Siyabuswa.

As many as 15 kwaNdebele people — said to be invaders — were killed in retaliation. The homeland government disputes this version of events, attested in scores of statements by Moutse residents.

It claims that Ndebeles were assaulted when passing through Moutse and that Moutse captives had been taken to "extract the truth" from them by "traditional" Ndebele means.

Several Moutse residents have laid formal complaints against kwaNdebele Cabinet members, including Chief Minister Mr S.S. Skosana, as a result of the New Year's Day onslaught.

The above list is far from comprehensive.

The precise roots of these forms of violence against apartheid resisters have eluded lawyers and social analysts. But it is clear that physical conflict is not confined to clashes between men in uniforms and civilians and it does not always flow from Left to Right.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC'S INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT HEAD ON RECENT EVENTS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 2 Feb 86 p 7

[Interview with Ndugu Johny Makhatini, ANC National Executive Committee member and head of the ANC's International Affairs Department by Staff Writer John Waluye; date and place not given: "ANC: We Are Committed to our Policy and Strategy"]

[Text] Question: Mr Chester Crocker -- the US Undersecretary of State for African Affairs -- was recently in South Africa and as he left he was quoted to have told the racist regime to change its racial policies. Do you think these sort of pleas without mandatory economic sanctions would shake the regime abandon its policies?

Answer: Definitely not. In fact we continue to point a long accusing finger at Mr Crocker and the Reagan administration for persistent pursuit of their policy of constructive engagement which has only encouraged the regime's intransigence as well as having embodied it to carry out even more brazen acts of repression inside the country and aggression in neighbouring states.

We put what is happening in Lesotho today at the door-step of Chester Crocker and the Reagan administration. They have stood on the way, preventing the international community from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the regime.

We always remember the statement by one of the Reagan administration's aides shortly after the winning and assumption of office when he said, "the role of the Reagan administration in Africa will be one of the rewarding of the African countries that befriend South Africa and punishing and even toppling those assisting the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and SWAPO.

So when Chester Crocker talk of change, he is not talking what you and everybody in Africa is talking about. He talks of so-called reforms -- cosmetic changes which are more ways of ruling by the regime that can no longer impost its subjugation to Africa. We continue lining up the American people to redouble their efforts to build a powerful lobby in the United States to exert effective pressure on that administration to abandon its dangerous policies of constructive engagement.

Question: The ANC has now started attacking and bombing white civilian targets and subsidiaries of multinational companies in its struggle against the regime. What effect has it brought to the white population and the multinationals?

Answer: I wouldn't put it that way. The ANC has definitely started to take the struggle to the white areas, targeting areas even if there is evidence and, indeed, does happen that some whites are caught in the cross-fire but we remain committed to our policy and strategy of targeting military installations. The only difference is that we are no longer going to shy away from attacking targets simply because some whites may be caught in the cross-fire.

Now, on the impact it is having, firstly, it has definitely demonstrated to the people that ANC is indeed the custodian of their aspirations. Our people have been doing the bleeding for almost 300 years now, dying and burying their lovers. The ANC has for almost 50 years resisted the tooth for a tooth sort of approach and even when in the wake of Sharpeville, we decided to change policy and introduce the component of armed struggle in the multi-faceted struggle, it was still limited. We called it anti-propaganda to demonstrate to the people of South Africa that armed struggle in South Africa is double in as much as it was in Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique.

Secondly, this is to demonstrate to the whites that the regime is incapable of defending them. So, for 24 years we have carried out that task, attacking what some people had derogatory called non-military objects. But we have now to accept that "armed struggle had been rammed-down our throats" as our President puts it. Once we take a position we will pursue it once we are convinced of that particular position whether the international public opinion accepts it or not.

We pursued the non-violence struggle regardless of what was said; we were convinced that that was correct line for about 50 years, limited struggle for about 25 years and now this one again we are going to pursue it relentlessly regardless of whoever says what because we are convinced it is the only way towards attainment of the goal that we are committed to. It is the only way towards averting racial explosion that can bring about anarchy and uncontrolled violence that can lead to the poisoning of its relations all over the continent.

We think our people are welcoming this because they feel, indeed, that they had been turning all the cheeks for so long and they have no longer more cheeks to turn.

In as far as whites are concerned, they have no problems. The overwhelming majority of whites are aware that the ANC policy is not changed. We are not fighting the whites, it is the system. Those who identify themselves with the African people, will find the ANC ready to welcome them in the trench.

Question: Do you think with these recent attacks and the world condemnation of the racist regime may yield any positive results from the regime to make it legalise the ANC and pave the way for representation in the central organs of the government?

Answer: Not immediately. We are convinced that the regime is digging in to engage in the last pitched-battle but it is going to change rhetoric in order to placate international public opinion. It continues to project itself as a reformist regime in order to project the ANC as a war-mongering partner. However, it is going to be startled in the coming weeks and months.

In response to your question, we don't see any prospects of the regime lifting the ban of the ANC and other political organisations and parties. This is the cardinal point demanded by the Commonwealth on its list of conditions that are being demanded for compliance by the regime. We think the regime, contrary to what it may state in its so-called statement of intention, it remains irrevocably committed to the perpetuation of the STATUS QUO in disguised form.

It is for that reason that we are calling for vigilance in the coming weeks. I am referring to our attitudes towards the Eminent Group of Seven Wisemen selected by the Commonwealth.

As to what is happening now on the part of Winnie Mandela and the number of organisations being restricted, is proof that the regime is definitely not going to respond favourably to the demand being put forward by the Commonwealth of nations and what we should prepare for is to continue to intensify the armed struggle and ensure that the international community maintains and builds up the momentum for economic sanctions. At the end of the day, I think what we have always maintained will be proved beyond doubt that the regime remains committed to white supremacy and white domination.

Question: What does the South Africa's harassment of Winnie Mandela portend?

Answer: It portends the regime that fears threatened by the dynamism and fearlessness of Winnie Mandela who is the leader in her own right. It reflects the militancy of the people not as brethren but throughout the length of the country. It reflects the mood of the people as they smell freedom round the corner. They see the regime's system becoming unworkable and the country progressively becoming ungovernable. As the regime retreats, we pursue it. The regime sees her having become the symbol of militancy among the people and now it is trying to take control of the situation.

Question: What is the current health condition of Ndugu Nelson Mandela?

Answer: Despite what we would expect when somebody is incarcerated for more than 23 years, the spirit of Comrade Nelson Mandela is still high. He is always up by 4 o'clock doing his exercises all these years. He is quite fit. As Winnie puts it: "He can walk or run from Cape to Cairo".

Question: To what extent do you think whites are divided between the camp that advocates dialogue with liberation movements and the one that opposes it?

Answer: I think the growing number of whites are beginning to realise that the regime is incapable of stemming the tide of revolution in South Africa. They are beginning to see the writing on the wall for the regime and so they want to start building bridges with the force they are convinced has an important role to play in building the future South Africa.

They will be divided for sometime but the valance of forces is building in favour of those who are favourably disposed. However, there is a growing number of whites in favour of a negotiated settlement.

Question: Are you happy with the OAU (Organization of African Unity) support to struggle through the Liberation Committee? What more can the OAU do to help the cause?

Answer: We are very happy indeed that the OAU has always given us the platform to articulate about position and very often our positions coincide with those for the OAU.

The OAU has been facilitating our task of mobilising international support to isolate the regime and to solicit materials. Yes, there can always be improvements if more countries were to pay their dues which will further accelerate our struggle to topple the regime.

Question: What are your assessment of western policies -- past and present -- on the liberation struggle?

Answer: Past, it has always been a policy of duplicity. They were major trading partners of South Africa which was a strategic ally and they did everything to strengthen that regime economically as well as militarily. However, there is an interesting development whereby a number of western countries are beginning to accept the idea that the regime cannot rule for ever. The minority rule in South Africa is not there to stay and there will be change. They are now beginning to build bridges and invest in the future.

I see only three countries that remain adamantly on the side of the apartheid minority regime. Those who are undergoing some change now have joined in the call for sanctions -- they have not, however, reached our position of calling for comprehensive and economic mandatory sanctions but at least they are calling for sanctions.



Question: Which countries are still adamant?

Answer: The United States of America, United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. I think, Reagan remains committed to the position he took immediately after he won election in the first term that he embraced the Pretoria regime as a friend and ally and pledged that under his rule, the US will never leave that regime in the lurch. He has done everything to prove that. Margaret Thatcher is equally intransigent and is still supporting that regime. So ANC has the task of building up public support in these countries so that the American, English and German peoples exert pressure on their respective governments for economic sanctions.

Question: What about eastern Europe?

Answer: We have always had their support and it continues. Some of these countries, however, are yet to translate it into concrete action to the ANC. I don't want to mention names. Next to socialist countries are the Nordic countries who have given financial support and humanitarian aid although they do not embrace armed struggle. Last but not least, we have had support from Non-Aligned countries.

Question: The South African regime seems to pride itself over resources and economic base, a fact that makes it least worried about sanctions. What are your views on this?

Answer: First, they even pride themselves of having the most powerful army in Africa, the first arms producers in southern hemisphere -- the tenth in the world -- and yet what is happening today proves that in fact the regime is becoming increasingly vulnerable.

Economically too, they also boast of being an economic giant. But look at what they are owing. Over 24 billion US dollars and the coffers are empty. That's why the regime is now in serious trouble and the crises are deepening. There is loss of confidence and investors all over the world feel imprudent to invest in South Africa. Bankers are also refusing to bail out the regime not because they have become apolitical, but just straight business.

Question: Some independent African countries in which black South Africans have sought refuge are proving hostile by restricting liberation activities. Is this in your view an independent approach or influence by pressure from Botha and company?

Answer: We commend all southern African countries neighbouring South Africa without exception, but others we commend more than others for the gallant manner in which they have resisted all the pressures being exerted on them -- economic blackmail, military incursions aimed at forcing these countries to abandon their traditional anti-apartheid position -- international obligation to provide refuge to the victims of the regime.

We commend them all. Some fall but others continue. Those who have fallen are waking up to pick-up from where they left off. We are convinced when we celebrate our common victory, we shall all be together. It is time to call on those who established diplomatic relations with the regime a few years back to break-off these relations because the freedom wind is picking up speed and we are marching faster than ever to victory.

Question: Neighbouring states usually plead that they merely offer you (ANC) sanctuary and not a rear-base for armed struggle with the regime. Doesn't this affect your logistics?

Answer: That position taken by the neighbouring states fully coincides with ours. Not one country in the region is in the position to provide a secure rear-base in the classical sense because of vulnerability. It is nonsense for the regime to say ANC has bases in Lesotho, Botswana, etc. We don't and we have never done so and do not seek to. We have military bases in townships inside South Africa. In other words, the masses of people become our bases, mountains and jungles. That's where we have military bases. It is an unfortunate situation but it is not yielded by anybody.

Question: Is the ANC having any talks with the racist Boer regime?

Answer: We are not having any talks or business with the regime. These were just contacts with the businessmen not the regime.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1101



## SOUTH AFRICA

### RECORD NUMBER OF BLACKS JOINING POLICE FORCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Kevin Davis]

[Text]

A RECORD number of blacks have joined the South African Police this year, despite the unrest and high-risk nature of the job.

In fact, they are turning applicants away from the SAP training unit at Hammanskraal, near Pretoria.

Many of those selected have received threats and insults.

Colonel Willem van Zyl, the officer commanding the training unit, said this week: "We are training more than 700 black students at our base at the moment. These men are determined to become fine policemen."

The students started their course at the college at the beginning of the month and will graduate as policemen in July.

A number of students told the Sunday Times their lives had been threatened by radical elements because they had joined the college.

"I was told a number of times that joining the police force amounted to being a traitor to my own people, but I have wanted to do my country a service since I was a little boy and I am pleased I have joined the force," said one of the recruits.

Captain Ivan Seko, a staff officer at the college, said he was proud that a record number of black youths had joined the force.

"We all know what threats and dangers they will have to face in future years but there is no better life for a young man," he said.

"And I can honestly say our college at Hammanskraal compares favourably with any in the country.

"The headquarters have improved beyond all recognition since I joined the force but, more importantly, the training is much better.

"When I was a student I was trained for four months. Now the lads have six months to learn the basics."

### Determined

Another student said his family had been threatened since he joined the college.

"People seem to be jealous when someone tries to better himself. I have always wanted to be a policeman and have really enjoyed the training I have received here so far," said the student.

One female student said although she had been warned not to join the police force by a number of people, she was determined to do what she wanted.

"My father is a policeman and I have always wanted to follow in his footsteps. Any job has difficulties and this is no exception," she said.

One of the instructing police sergeants said the quality of recruits had also improved.

"The standard of education in South Africa for blacks has vastly improved, making it much easier to teach the students.

"But what amazes me is the way the lads work together and help each other," he said.

Col van Zyl said that when the students graduated, they would have more than a basic knowledge of their duties.

"Our course is the same as that

of our white counterparts. In fact, many whites have said this is the best training college in the country.

"But, more importantly, we train the men to handle weapons, teach them the art of self-defence and give them lectures on criminal investigation, criminology as well as general administration," he said.

### Team

"We also have about 100 female students who are being put through a similar training programme, but of course a little less is demanded of them physically than of the men."

A spokeswoman for the catering department at the college, Mrs Isobelle Vosloo, said the food given to the recruits was of the highest standard.

"All our meals are made with the blessing of the Health Department. If anything is wrong with the food the students are encouraged to make an appointment to see me and complain," said Mrs Vosloo.

"Obviously keeping 700 men satisfied is not an easy task but we do our best. The troops get fed three full meals a day and the complaints we have had this year can be counted on one hand," said Mrs Vosloo.

Col van Zyl said: "Our college is an extremely tightly-run ship. Discipline is of the highest order. The men are from a wide cross-section of the country's various cultural groups and we expect everyone to work as a team."

/9274

CSO: 3400/1082

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA'S TWO SPEECHES COMPARED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Feb 86 p 4

[Commentary]

[Text]

**P**ERHAPS the most significant difference between Mr Botha's speech last week and what is now known as Rubicon I was the style of delivery. Even the headline-grabbing part about Mr Nelson Mandela was delivered in a more sombre style.

The treadmill syndrome that typifies South African politics, which, if we have to mix metaphors, is poised on a precipice, goes on like a nightmare.

The same old roles are being played by those to the right, left, and centre of the Government.

Those who desperately wish to salvage this Government's credibility are making the usual sympathetic noises. It is said the speech was not too good, but showed promise.

We watch with interest the responses from foreign Governments. Both the English and American administrations are saying the same things they said before and after the referendum.

Their reactions are chorused by those South Africans who are also praying rather desperately if helplessly, that there might be a glimmer of hope in what was said last week.

Those to the left of centre are obviously repeating their angry response. We are as it were back to square one.

Our feeling, as we indicated last week, is that Mr Botha should retire. He would be doing himself and this country a lot of good if he bowed out gracefully.

He certainly does not know how, nor does he seem to have the courage, to spring himself off the treadmill. Should

he leave now, some good could be said of him.

He certainly has tried to move away from the old National Party mould of leadership. He has made promises that would have been considered treacherous if said by any of his predecessors.

If things were normal in South Africa he would have perhaps steered this country into better days. Things are far from normal.

In fact we are poised on the type of precipice that only needs a push to land us in disaster.

Taking a look at most of the prospective leaders who might succeed Mr Botha, there is no hope for decisive change.

This means South Africa needs a totally new Government. We are sure most people are aware of that.

South Africa can get a new and better Government.

We have the potential. We have the people, black and white, who have lived through all the hassles of the National Party Government who could pull us through.

More than that we think there is an atmosphere generally that wishes to see a totally new style of Government.

The incumbents are trapped into their old mould by too many strains that seem impossible to break.

So it will serve no purpose to have another Government that will move as slowly as this government does.

Should Mr Botha announce his retirement he could open the way for a new political agenda, with totally new people elected into power.

By sheer coincidence people like Nelson Mandela, who is being used and abused by all manner of people, could make excellent new leaders.

There are many more like him. There are many white and black South Africans in and outside jail, who could lead this country to better things.

Our fears are made worse because South Africa is just too great a country, with enormous potential, to be destroyed.

SOUTH AFRICA

CONCERN FELT FOR CHILDREN HELD IN DETENTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Feb 86 p 4

["Focus" column]

[Text]

**L**AST year, 11-year-old Fanie Guduka spent 57 terrifying days as an awaiting-trial prisoner in a Johannesburg police cell.

Last month, after half a year of fear and torment, a Johannesburg court found that the standard two Alexandra pupil was not guilty of any crime.

In a two-hour hearing, the court acquitted Fanie and his 17-year-old co-accused of stoning a car last July and told the bright-eyed youngster he was free to go home.

For Fanie and his family, the ordeal was not over.

His mother, Beauty Guduka, has been so afraid for the life of her eldest child since a death threat, alleged to have been made by a policeman, that she has decided to send him away.

"I don't want to do it, but I must take him away to save his life," she said.

She intended sending him to school in Transkei at the end of the month.

A shy, softly-spoken woman who proudly wears a Zion Christian Church badge pinned to her dress, Mrs Guduka told of the suffering caused by the detention of her son.

Imprisoned in a John Vorster Square cell with a number of adult men for almost two months, because a magistrate twice refused to grant him bail, Fanie claimed he had been the butt of several cruel games played by his cell-mates.

### Lawyers

He was released after his lawyers successfully appealed to the Rand Supreme Court, and returned home to nurse his physical and emotional wounds.

"A month after his release he couldn't sleep and kept crying," said Mrs Guduka.

A weekly session with a psychiatrist has helped Fanie largely over his fears, but he still shakes with terror when he sees a police Hippo in the streets of Alexandra.

"I'm still scared of prison and the man who threatened to shoot me," Fanie said.

There are also physical scars. Until last month Fanie took medication for the pain caused by alleged assaults during his imprisonment.

He sprained an arm, and recovered well from this, but an alleged blow to the face several months ago has left him in constant pain.

The family is suffering, too, and tranquillisers have been prescribed for Mrs Guduka.

## Lawyers Concerned About Detention

LEGAL experts have expressed surprise that so young a child was not released immediately into the custody of his parents. They said that generally, unless there was proof to the contrary, children aged between seven and 14 were not presumed criminally responsible for their actions.

Jack Unterhalter, an executive member of Lawyers for Human Rights, said that even where it could be proved children knew their behaviour had been wrong, "the solicitude for children as evidenced by the Children's Act and the standard practice in our courts is such that before their trial they should not ordinarily be subjected to treatment that might adversely affect them in their impressionable years".

"It is a matter for comment that a child of 11 was held as an awaiting-trial prisoner for two months. It is to be hoped that in future cases, the tradition of solicitude for our children will be honoured."

Mr Unterhalter also expressed the concern of Lawyers for Human Rights for those children held under the emergency regulations.

An unknown number of children, some as young as 12, are being kept in prison under security and emergency laws, a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said.

"The DPSC is unable to give figures because of the secrecy of the system and the police refusal to give the ages of detainees, but we have reports that many boys under 18 are being held," she said.

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## SOUTH AFRICA

### NUM MAKES MARK ON LABOR RELATIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Joshua Raboroko in the "Focus Column"]

[Text]

**THE year is only a month old but already there has been several bloody incidents that threaten labour relations on the mines.**

At least 18 people, including two white policemen, have been killed and several others injured during violent clashes between angry black miners and mine security guards — including at times the SAP — in the first three weeks of this year.

More than 26 000 black miners who participated in strikes, consumer boycotts and other actions which sparked off labour unrest have been dismissed while several others were arrested on various offences.

South African mineworkers have a rich and bitter history of struggle. The militancy of the black mineworkers has been expressed for 35 years, without proper organisation — trade unions.

The brutal repression of miners in 1946 and their organisation — the African Mineworkers' Union (AMU) — caused the mining industry to be regarded as an "unorganisable" sector.

At the helm of this year's struggle on the mines has been the National Union

of Mineworkers (NUM), an affiliate of the newly-formed Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), with a membership of 150 000.

In its four years of existence the NUM has made an indelible mark on labour relations in South Africa's mining industry.

The strength of the NUM in recent years is proof that the workers of South Africa today need to be united.

In January there were incidents at the following places:

- More than 23 000 miners on three Impala

Platinum Mines, a Gencor-controlled mine, in Bophuthatswana, went on strike on January 1 over wages, working conditions and recognition of the NUM.

About 20 000 of the workforce was dismissed and bussed under police guard to their homelands. Several were arrested when police fired teargas during confrontations on the mine.

- Seven miners were killed and many injured on Kloof Gold Mine near Westonaria, when Pondos and Zulus clashed during what is believed to have been sparked off by a con-

sumer boycott on January 6. Miners had been boycotting beer halls and stores situated on the mine.

- Nine people, including two policemen, were killed and scores of miners were involved in bloody clashes with mine security guards and the SAP on the Randfontein Estate Gold Mine near Westonaria on January 22.

About 571 miners were fired following the incident. Management claimed that the workers had attended an illegal gathering and fought the police when asked to disperse.

- About 1 500 miners went on strike at Foscor and Phalaborwa Mining Company in Phalaborwa. The workers took industrial action because they were forced to work under armed guard. Management banned union badges, T-shirts, songs and slogans at work. Fifty people were reported to have been injured during confrontations with the police. One policeman was injured.

• At Wolwekraans Collieries, some 500 workers went on strike after a boycott of beer halls was broken by management who insisted that workers buy their liquor on the mines.

The incident at Wolkraans was followed by a mass walk-out of about 1 000 miners on the adjacent mines of Matla and Bank collieries. The workers went on strike in sympathy with those at Wolwekraans. Management fired the workforce, which was later reinstated.

The labour unrest on the mines follows NUM general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa's assertion that black miners were angry and will offer resistance when forced to work under hazardous conditions.

Mr Ramaphosa accused management of using union-bashing tactics by firing workers.

The union was observing developments in Bophuthatswana where their members were dismissed. That territory, he said, did not recognise South African trade unions.

However, Impala's acting chief executive Mr Gary Maude, said the union had 200 members out of a workforce of over 23 000. During the strike the company was negotiating with the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume),

which NUM described as a "sweetheart union" because it was favoured by management.

Workers are housed on ethnic-tribal lines and the induna system remains an institutional feature of the industry.

One worker said sarcastically of the induna: "Their function is to police the workers, discourage mixing with other workers and to disorganise us. They are management's puppets and watchdogs."

Wages and mine safety remain the two issues mineworkers are most readily prepared to strike over. But issues such as racial abuse, assaults and hostel conditions are also the focus of militant action by workers.

In the mining industry wages are uneven; gold miners earn different rates from coal or platinum miners, while different mining houses also pay different rates.

Unions have been sharply resisted for decades on the mines, even with the access agreements enjoyed by mine unions, for example NUM and the black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union (Bamcwu).

The Chamber of Mines' industrial relations adviser, Mr Johan Liebenberg, said he hoped that what had happened on the mines early this year could be avoided.

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SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN: STATE ACCELERATING BLACK EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday that the State was making big strides towards accelerating the upward mobility of Blacks in education.

In a midnight in-depth wrap-up of progress being made —and in the pipeline —Dr Viljoen said that the aim was to create more opportunities for training and career aspects for Blacks and to involve Black educationists in a broad spectrum of structures concerned with policy matters and decision making.

"No restriction has been placed on the promotion of Black educationists and administrative staff in the hierarchy of the Department of Education and Training," he said.

A major development had been the appointment shortly before the new year of seven Black educationists as deputy directors of education in the seven regional offices of the department.

"Also in operation now was the Council for Education and Training. Because of direct access at policy and decision making level, this council was making a valuable contribution to the formulation and execution of policy," he said.

The council was made up of 25 members and through a system of regional committees, represented communities in all parts of the country.

At the same time, said Dr Viljoen, a committee for education policy was being composed with direct representation from, and access by the Council of Education and Training.

The committee would be advised and supported by a system of advisory committees — on which the African Teachers Association would also be represented — on particular areas of concern.

These were educational services; the qualification and training of teachers; the evaluation of qualifications; and differentiation, curricula and guidance.

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5 March 1986

## SOUTH AFRICA

## MINISTER OF HEALTH ON NEEDS OF COLORED COMMUNITY

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 23 Jan 86 p 17

[Article by Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text]

A country-wide investigation into the needs of coloured communities is being launched by Mr Chris April, Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives.

He has called for a "community profile" of each coloured community in towns, villages, urban areas and remote settlements setting out full details of living conditions, health and social needs.

In an interview in his office in Cape Town this week Mr April explained that this project was the second phase of his five-year plan to raise the quality of life of the coloured people.

The first phase, on which he concentrated during his first year of office last year, was to make personal contact with people at grass-roots level in all communities served by his department.

The community profiles would be compiled this year during investigations to be conducted by social workers and others in his department. They would be assisted by MPs.

Once he had received their reports on each community, priorities would be determined. He would then know exactly where the greatest needs were and what had to be done.

### Malnutrition

Subsequent phases of his programme would include the

tackling of major social and health problems such as malnutrition, unwanted pregnancies, inadequate facilities for caring for the aged and for retarded and disabled people, and social conditions underlying the high incidence of early school-leaving among coloured children.

Mr April said his long-term aims were to continue moving towards parity for the coloured people in pensions, subsidies, allowances and other fields of State aid and services, and to pave the way for a single Department of Health and Welfare to serve all population groups.

Speaking with great enthusiasm about his plans, Mr April, a former clergyman, made it clear that he regarded his job as a major challenge calling for a personal crusade to seek a better life for people, especially for the poorest of the poor.

Last year — his "Year of Contact" — he visited 161 towns, villages and urban residential areas throughout South Africa and personally met more than 33 000 pensioners and others receiving state aid.

"I visited virtually every town in South Africa where coloured people live. I spoke to the people at meetings, told them exactly what we were doing and what our aims and plans were. I spoke to the people, made contact at grass-roots level and shook hands with every person

"I emphasised that each person was important to South Africa and that our aim is to give them a new dignity."

At the remote village of Lekkersing, in the heart of the Richtersveld, a man in the audience referred to Mr April as "Meneer die Eerste Minister".

When told by the chairman that Mr April was not Prime Minister but a Minister of the House of Representatives, the man, known as Oom Elias, insisted that Mr April was the "Eerste Minister" because he was the first Minister ever to have visited the people of Lekkersing.

"This is the kind of response I have received everywhere. People embraced me, kissed me, wept over me, and welcomed me as 'Our Minister'. Everywhere I received a fresh mandate to continue my work towards promoting their interests.

"My belief is that if you want to improve the quality of life of people, you must get out of your posh office and go on your knees to the people at grass-roots level," Mr April said.

"People must not have the slave mentality or the hand-out mentality. The idea is that they must learn how to use their pension money, how to eat correctly and economically, and how to teach their children to become independent."

Mr April said a matter that worried him and which he regarded as a great priority for improving quality of life was the high incidence of coloured children leaving school too early.

According to a report from the President's Council on demographic trends, 48 percent of coloured children left school at Standard Two level.

Such children could not be employed and were likely to remain economically unproductive and unemployed. There was an urgent need for something to be done about this problem.

Another serious problem was that of unwanted pregnancies and the growing number of retarded children.

This was also a matter that had to be dealt with at grass-roots level.

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SOUTH AFRICA

IMPORTANCE OF NEGOTIATING WITH MODERATE GROUPS STRESSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Feb 86 p 19

[Commentary by Ken Owen]

[Text]

HOW nice it would be if some heavyweight businessman was to lead a delegation of his colleagues to a highly visible but off-the-record meeting with the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC).

A day spent at Henley-on-Klip might do for the SPCC what last year's trek to Zambia, led by the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, has done for the African National Congress.

Since that meeting on the Luangwa River the ANC has, like the man who wasn't there, become an invisible presence at all talks about negotiations.

Its prestige has soared, and people confidently say things about the ANC that cannot be proved — for example, that no peaceful future is possible without it, or that it doesn't mean what it says when it calls for war, or that it won't really nationalise all the enterprises it says it plans to nationalise. Its leaders sit in Lusaka or London and grow famous.

The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, on the other hand, has taken the dreadful risks — dreadful in part because of the ANC's campaign to "eliminate" people it dislikes — of persuading black children to return to school. The committee members, says the newspaper the Sowetan, have put their lives on the line.

Agreement to call for a return to school was reached at a meeting in Johannesburg towards the end of December at which a list of demands was presented. One of those demands, for free books, has since been accepted in part by that sensible Deputy Minister, Mr Sam de Beer.

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### Acceptable basis

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Other demands are less easy to meet and some are just silly (the elimination of "capitalist norms of competition and individualism", for example) but the document as a whole is an acceptable basis for negotiation. It offers half a hundred ways to begin a process of reconciliation.

That process can work in both directions. The SPCC wants damaged schools rebuilt, and the Government faces a political problem in its own constituency about rebuilding schools that are likely to be burned down again in March, when school boycotts might be resumed, or in April, when the ANC launches its anti-pass campaign.

Could the SPCC act as intermediary and obtain from teachers and pupils a guarantee that rebuilt schools will not be destroyed again? Alternatively, could the SPCC help to fix priorities so that reconstruction begins where schools are least likely to be destroyed again?

An old complaint, revived in

the list of demands, is that some teachers sexually harass their pupils. Surely it is not beyond the wit of officials to discuss with pupils, teachers and parents the ways in which this grievance can be met? And if that process requires an elected students representative council, why not?

The point is that black moderates do exist. They live a precarious life, threatened by militancy on one side and by the security forces on the other. In 1977 the Government locked the entire moderate leadership of Soweto into Modderbee prison, and the results are those we have seen in the past 18 months: heightened militancy, destruction of the middle ground, and a resuscitation of the ANC.

Even so, the lemming rush to try to strike deals with the ANC is a curious phenomenon.

The ANC says it plans to nationalise most of the economy and redistribute the land, and its neo-Marxist supporters immediately say that's not true.

The ANC says it wants war, and that it will not suspend its violence for the sake of negotiations, and its pacifist supporters say that's not true.

The ANC orders the assassination of "collaborators" (January 8 1985) and claims credit (October 7 1985) for the killings that follow, and its apologists promptly denounce police brutality.

The ANC says it is fostering ties with other anti-apartheid groups (the opposition, the trade unions, the conscripts, the businessmen) only to isolate "the enemy", and that it will negotiate only the "modalities of the transfer of power"; whereupon the white moderates all cry out for negotiations.

Experts on the ANC say repeatedly there is no middle ground, so the ANC is immediately redefined as the middle ground.

Clearly, we are dealing here with denial mechanisms, a refusal to face facts which arise from desperation.

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## Middle ground

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The desperation is understandable. But middle ground is not found by capitulation to the side that makes the direst threats. Nor does it appear miraculously. The middle ground must be created, and the people who occupy it must be protected and nurtured.

The SPCC is the most recent body of moderates to emerge in the black community. It is not the only one. It is perhaps not even indispensable. But it does have sufficient "clout" in the black community to negotiate a return to school, and it commands extraordinary political skills.

What it lacks is prestige -- the kind of prestige that was conferred on the ANC by the talk-fest on 'the Luangwa River, the kind of prestige that protected Alan Paton for so many years while the Vorster government was picking off the liberals around him.

Of course, it's not certain that the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee wants (or could even survive) the benevolent attentions of white society. But it is not the only moderate or-

ganisation available. When the merchants of the Eastern Cape were driven to despair by the consumer boycott last year, they quickly enough found moderate black leaders to talk to.

The trade union movement is astonishingly moderate. Unions have on occasion opposed the radical actions of the amorphous but deadly "youth", and they have generally avoided head-on conflict over intractable political issues. They play their cards sensibly.

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## Climate of opinion

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Inkatha, too, is moderate. The people who will not believe the ANC when it says it wants war also will not believe Inkatha when it says it wants peace. But a convention movement that sacrifices Inkatha to please the ANC is postponing its relevance until after the revolution. The time to deal with Inkatha is now.

The list can be lengthened. Some elements of the UDF, the SA Council of Churches, the clergy in general, and Bishop Tutu in particular. The opportunities are legion.

Of course, white moderates cannot pretend to displace the Government in negotiations. To make a constitutional deal you must be able to deliver a constituency, and the white constituency is represented, for good or ill, by the Nationalists.

What moderate whites can do is create a climate of opinion. They can confer status and respectability. They can negotiate on local issues or on limited grievances. They can lobby on behalf of moderate demands. They can shift debate. They can nurture the middle ground.

Mrs Golda Meir, when she was Prime Minister of Israel, used to say, "We do not negotiate with a pistol to our heads."

In South Africa it would be nice if we could at least put as much effort into negotiating with the unarmed moderates as we put into trying to negotiate with those who make their demands by waving AK-47s.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEED FOR POLITICAL RENEWAL VERSUS REFORM, REVOLUTION SEEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Feb 86 p 19

[Commentary by Roelf Meyer, executive member of the National Convention Movement]

[Text]

**NELSON MANDELA's past calls to the Nationalist Government to hand over power, and his pledge to continue the violent struggle is part of our political dilemma.**

That dilemma will remain irrespective of whether he is released or not.

The Mandela stand makes sense if one understands it as one view in a polarised situation. It is the reverse side of the apartheid coin.

The apartheid chickens are coming home to roost — violence breeds violence, forceful repression begets forceful resistance, and suppression of the "common good" creates a struggle for the "common good".

But why is Mandela's option in line with the South African reality?

He is reacting in the old style apartheid system where one-sided power politics only allowed "consultation" with the "leaders" of the black "peoples", and where the whites would stay in control of "white" SA.

His logical reaction to that system has been a violent struggle to overthrow violent apartheid.

The introduction of Nationalist reforms would not change the basic apartheid structure.

We all have to face and solve this dilemma of white power and white reform vis-a-vis black power and black change to be able to secure a peaceful future for everybody in SA.

What does a "black power" approach to the situation en-

tail? This is indeed a picture painted in stark colours.

Blacks view the apartheid government as impossible to reform in a meaningful way. Reforms are seen as adjustments to the same system which always served white interests.

### Trade-off

The aim seems to be to buy time against crippling boycotts, to alleviate suffering and to create a better picture overseas for conservative governments who wish to support the Nationalist Government.

Even the best possible reforms, according to this argument, cannot change the white government sufficiently for them to truly serve black interests. The white "top" cannot effect meaningful change: this can only come from the "underside" of history, the suffering side of society.

When all is said and done about reform, the bottom line is that the conflict situation between the oppressor and the oppressed cannot be resolved by reform.

This view is substantiated by the Nationalist terms of reform: black citizenship without equal franchise, permanent black communities without equality, and permission for blacks to build their own houses, but in restricted areas for blacks.

This is the reason why many black leaders are not willing to come to the negotiating table. The negotiating game consists of a give-and-take process, a political struggle where the powerful whites wish to trade off one rabbit for one horse. Blacks cannot accept this.

A national convention called by the Nationalist Government is seen to be nothing else than a glorified "consultation" process, a fruitless "bore" from apartheid's past.

The problem is that there is a white "hidden agenda" in the reform process and the Nationalist Government is not willing to disclose its real thinking and plans, if there are any at all.

The recently-formed National Convention Movement (NCM) promises a new start in changed circumstances.

The situation could be immensely clarified if meetings could take place where blacks could put forward their demands for equal power and equal rights, and if whites would add their demands for minimum "civilised" standards, minority power and security, to the negotiation list.

The bogey looks less frightening when faced in broad daylight. White fears could be taken into account and black power, as seen by whites, could be viewed in the South African context.

The Nationalists should also



be invited to this convention, even if only as observers. However, it is of vital importance to start the negotiation process immediately regardless of whether the main parties attend or not.

Whether violence and boycotts will bring fundamental change or not, after the "war" one has to negotiate in any case. Why not start immediately? Here, the NCM is trying to take a bold lead.

The negotiation process should be started in principle.

In SA we have become so accustomed to power politics, violence, regarding people as numbers and cogs in the capitalistic machinery, and insensitivity and inhumanity, that we should start taking people seriously as human beings with flesh, blood, personalities and political aspirations.

Liberation would be bitter and sad if total violence crushes blacks and whites. In principle at least, a new dimension must be introduced and practised in South Africa — real political negotiation.

Whether one likes it or not, if one takes a hard look at the situation, one has to acknowledge that real revolution is a long way off.

## Platform

President Botha said that they have only started to flex their power muscles — there is much more police and military force which can be displayed.

Repressive measures will only increase tremendously in a real revolution and many, many people — including the innocent — will die, or be detained, banned or crushed.

On the other hand, real peace is also a long way off. A person who is treated in terms

of his race and not as a human being, and who is seen to be only a cog in the system, will never lie down.

Before it is too late and the white government becomes an "immovable object" and the black struggle and boycotts become an "unstoppable force", a real negotiation platform must be created.

It is the only way out of a political win-lose dilemma into a peaceful win-win situation.

What is of vital importance for a win-win political negotiation process is that the minimum essentials be secured for both sides — for the blacks a free human society in their native land and control over their political destiny; for the whites a safe society where they also control their political destiny.

Alas! This is not possible with a reform process.

The present deadlock is a result of the definition of reform.

The whites feel they would change so far and no further and the blacks feel the basic apartheid structure is still the same.

The whites would dig their heels in and would feel justified with their "reforms" to fight to the bitter end, and if necessary, to go down with the boat.

## Alternatives

On the other hand, Mandela and many blacks view the Government as illegitimate and the reformed apartheid system as irrelevant: they would accordingly endeavour to struggle with as much support as possible from the outside world, to the bitter end.

Is there a way out of the dilemma? South Africa has to move from reform to renewal to avoid a catastrophe. This is

not semantics.

Political reform means to cause alterations within the present system, to adapt it and to change it to conform to certain needs and demands. But basically it remains the same — as the saying goes: *Apartheid Semper Eadem* (Apartheid Always Remains The Same).

This is the reason why the same people who supported an unjust and unequal apartheid system (and acknowledge it as such) can move towards reforms of the system. Their white interests are preserved.

Political renewal spells out an alternative system where the old system has been changed in a fundamental way.

The same problems and dilemmas will be faced, but on a different basis: a basis where both parties, the blacks and the whites, would share responsibility of determining their political destiny.

Revolution is not political renewal since it would crash the good with the bad in society. Reform is also not renewal as it would add some good aspects to a bad foundation and structure and would cause people to revolt and let the whole building collapse.

Political renewal would involve starting a negotiation process on the basis of a shared economy, an equal society and a common political goal.

Is this possible in the present situation of virtual total polarisation? Only if a political miracle takes place.

But we can all work and pray for such a breakthrough, a restoration of trust, especially since the concept of "renewal" comes from the Bible where God's miracles, including political miracles, are recorded.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY USING NAMIBIA AS 'SOCIAL REFORM LAB'

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Jan 86 p 13

[Article by DAGENS NYHETER correspondent Sven Oste: "Botha's 'Social Reform Lab': Party Front Against SWAPO"]

[Text] Windhoek, Namibia. It is in Pretoria, within the innermost circle of the Botha party, that Namibia's fate is being decided. Now, after 1985 and the year of the black revolt in South Africa, the situation has changed completely. Any step that P. W. Botha takes in Namibia is going to be interpreted as a signal of a new policy on the larger scale, and thus in South Africa.

This conclusion becomes clear when one adds up all the votes in Windhoek -- blacks and whites, government people and opposition.

Before the revolt in South Africa's black shantytowns, there were many people in Namibia who believed that the Botha regime saw occupied Namibia as a sort of laboratory. In this lab, Botha was able to try out different solutions and test the whites' reaction to the "reforms," without having these then interpreted as indications of retreats in South Africa as well.

Ten years ago, the passport laws in Namibia were abolished. Blacks can -- if they have the means -- move into the white quarters in the towns. In political assemblies, whites and blacks have taken seats as equals -- even if the highest power, back in Pretoria, has always been white.

Guinea Pigs

"Certainly, we were guinea pigs. It was not dangerous to fiddle around with the colors here. It only affected Namibia. Furthermore, South Africa could display it before international opinion and UN criticism of South Africa's role in Namibia."

There is a little bitterness in his voice, perhaps, when the white industrial leader sums things up. He does not regret the reforms in Namibia, however. On the contrary, today he lives better in Namibia than in South Africa, and he believes that most of the whites in Namibia -- 10 percent of the country's inhabitants -- are reacting like him.

Behind this attitude, however, there is naturally the realization on the part of most of the whites in Namibia that the whites' privileges, i.e. power, are going to survive.

One threat here, as the whites see it, has disappeared. They are no longer afraid of the solution that the UN nailed down firmly in 1978. It was then that Resolution 435 obtained South Africa's consent as well. Resolution 435 declares that Namibia has a right to independence, and that free elections will be held under UN supervision. The UN has also accepted the liberation movement SWAPO as the voice of the Namibian people.

#### Nail in the Coffin

Ever since 1978, however, South Africa has raised new obstacles and conditions. Reagan's United States has supported Botha by demanding a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a condition for an agreement on Namibia. Now firmer indications are coming from the United States -- the pressure on Angola will be intensified through millions of dollars for the rebel movement UNITA, which has waged a devastating war for 10 years, with South African support, against Angola's government. People in Windhoek are now either applauding or criticizing the United States' latest step as one more nail in the coffin numbered 435.

The number has become a symbol. When some of the politicians and parties in Namibia now state that 435 is the formula for Namibia's freedom and future, this does not necessarily mean that they believe that the UN resolution is going to be implemented. No; it means rather that they are presenting a firm front against South Africa, and indicates that the liberation movement SWAPO is and will remain the strong political force in Namibia.

At the same time, they see all the parties that are participating in the so-called "transitional government" as a coalition against SWAPO and a tool of South Africa.

On several occasions since 1978, South Africa has tried to push through an "internal" alternative to SWAPO -- thus a coalition of parties in Namibia that "reject communism."

At the same time, however, South Africa has consistently worked to divide Namibia. Following the South African pattern, the black population has been divided up into a number of "homelands," each one with its own government, its own "legislative assembly," and a variety of political parties. Even the white population has been incorporated into this system as an ethnic group of its own, the eleventh.

The whole system guarantees chaos, political division, and enormous administrative costs; the army of ministers and legislators eats up over half of Namibia's budget.

In addition to this jigsaw puzzle, however, for half a year there has consequently been a "transitional government," which means a cabinet with eight ministers and a national assembly with 62 members.

There is a group of white and black parties -- or parts of parties -- in the alliance. The parties have a very small base, sometimes only within one ethnic group, and what unites the coalition allies is basically the fact that they all oppose SWAPO.

#### Extravagant Car

The central politicians in the coalition are the white farmer Dirk Mudge and Moses Katjiuongua, who has a Swedish MA in philosophy and has had Swedish citizenship since the 1970's. Mudge heads a party called DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance), which in turn is a coalition of around 10 parties. Katjiuongua is backed by part of the SWANU party (South West African National Union). The rest of the party has turned its back on the "government" and branded Katjiuongua a yes-man for South Africa.

He also has occasion to hear that he is a bribe-taker, who was bought by P. W. Botha for a large salary, a fine house, and an extravagant car. The criticisms claiming that the "government" is only helping South Africa to postpone the agreement and cover up a brutal occupation naturally carry greater weight.

A special council composed of the parties in the "government" has now begun to work on a constitution for an independent Namibia. It will be completed within two years, and the big stumbling block will naturally be the whites' privileges. Moses Katjiuongua smoothly predicts that the whole system of the "homelands" and the barriers between ethnic groups is going to be taken apart.

#### Vital Condition

"If the whites want to have schools just for white children, that is OK. But then those are private schools, which do not receive any contribution from the state. The model that we have now has to be done away with."

Undoubtedly it is precisely education that will be the principal point, the symbol of the whole struggle against racism, Moses Katjiuongua believes. Right now he is the "head of the government"; each of the cabinet members has the top position for three months.

For many whites, however, the race barriers, especially in the schools, are a vital condition. The furthest out on the right wing among the whites is Sarel Becker, with his own party. To him, the "government" is nonsense, the blacks are not politically mature, and P. W. Botha has wandered off on the wrong path. The right-wing forces in South Africa are going to strike back, Becker predicts.

He never uses the name Namibia. Time after time Becker talks about the people here in South Africa, but he quickly corrects himself, without being embarrassed -- here in South West Africa.

Approved

Certainly the whites' resistance is going to be strong, but they are going to be forced to give in, Moses Katjiuongua promises.

Of course, all the "government's" decisions must in the end be approved by South Africa's voice in Windhoek, General Administrator Willem van Niekirk. The "government" naturally has nothing to say about defense, internal security, or foreign policy.

All of this is evident, Moses Katjiuongua emphasizes; just as it is the struggle for power among the National Party's leaders that will decide everything for Namibia.

In time, however, one can do a great deal with the national assembly and the ministers. During the half year that has passed, the assembly has pushed through 35 laws.

According to the critics, these are laws that do not mean anything. What the government can display and show off is only trifles, the opposition says. Nothing has challenged South Africa.

When one tries to get a visa to Namibia as a Swede, the matter perhaps ends up with the "government." The application is sent by the South African legation in Stockholm to the authorities in Windhoek. In my case, the legation added a recommendation to the effect that I should be refused a visa after I had written "hostilely" about the South African government. The assembled cabinet decided to ignore the recommendation: it is our decision, not South Africa's; our country, not South Africa.

If one listens to the critics of the "government" and believes their venomous ideas, this would then be the only time so far that the ministers up there in Tintenpalast have gone against South Africa's wishes.

[Afterword] This is the third article in a series about Namibia. The previous articles were published on 29 December and 3 January.

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CSO: 2650/109

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESSMAN CLAIMS INFLATION REACHING 'CRITICAL POINT'

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 25 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Franc Esterhuyse]

[Text]

**O**NE of the giants of Afrikaner business, Dr Andreas Wassenaar, has warned that South Africa's inflation rate — now at 18,4 percent — is approaching a critical point where it could get out of control.

Should it reach the 20-25 percent level the country would be in danger of becoming "like a banana republic" where inflation rates could rocket as high as 100 percent, he said in a wide-ranging interview this week.

Dr Wassenaar also disclosed that he had refused to sign the new "action plan" of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) for faster reform — and suggested that "not too much pressure" should be put on President P W Botha to speed up reform.

He severely criticised the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, and the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, for their handling of the country's economy. Dr Wassenaar proposed drastic cuts in the State's running expenditure and a pruning of the huge civil service staff establishment.

Dr Wassenaar, active, outspoken and youthful looking for a man of his age, celebrates his 78th birthday on February 5.

Although he is withdrawing from some of his business activities, he is by no means retiring from the business scene. He will continue as director of several big companies.

Speaking in his spacious and tastefully-furnished office in Cape Town's Golden Acre, Dr Wassenaar made these points:

**On inflation:** People predicting a lower inflation rate by the end of this year did not do so in the sense that there would be a continuing decline. The predictions were based on expected "inputs". He knew of nobody who predicted the inflation rate would remain at a low level, nor

was he aware of any factors pointing to a continuing decline in the inflation rate.

South Africa's 18.4 percent inflation rate was "on the brink of a very critical point".

"When it reaches 20-25 percent a year, one gets the impression from the experience of other countries that it can get out of control.

"When that happens, you are in danger of becoming like a banana republic — like some South American states where the inflation rate can jump to 30, 40 or even 100 percent and where money transactions have to be indexed on the inflation rate. It means that debts go up with the inflation rate."

**What is the solution?** — For a permanent solution a reduction of running State expenditure was essential.

"The tragedy is that when cuts in State expenditure have to be made for budget purposes, it is usually done by cutting capital expenditure, such as expenditure on infra-structure.

"Infra-structure should remain. The most difficult thing is to reduce running expenditure, and this includes defence expenditure and all other expenditure that does not produce revenue."

Running expenditure should also be pruned by reducing the total number of public servants.

**On reform:** Reforms should be introduced gradually at a pace that would bring about as little disruption as possible.

"I don't think President Botha and the Government should be pressured to speed up reform."

**What about the FCI's new "action programme" for faster reform?** — "I did not sign the FCI's document which was sent to me. I declined to do so for these reasons: Firstly, I try to keep away from political comment and, secondly, I do not think reform can take place at the speed required to satisfy the outside world."

Dr Wassenaar said the FCI was trying to pressure the government — "I think the State President, with all the problems he has, should not be pressured further to implement reform."

Reacting to the FCI's call, Dr Wassenaar said it would be a "colossal task" to repeal all discriminatory laws. The FCI's proposals for faster reform could have detrimental results.

**On unrest** — The unrest in South Africa was initially motivated by economic rather than po-

litical factors. It had begun in areas where there was unemployment. Subsequently the unrest was given a political colour and was turned into a political issue.

**On the government's handling of the economy:** The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Industry, in their handling of the economy, price controls, and the rate of interest, were to a large extent responsible for the great increase in unemployment and the rate of bankruptcies.

As an example, Dr Wassenaar mentioned the case of steel prices. As a result of State control of the steel industry, South African manufacturers had been "priced out of overseas markets". "At the time when the rand was approximately equal to the US dollar the South African steel industry has been priced out of the domestic market by price controls," he said.

**On black participation in government:** Dr Wassenaar said he was not a constitutional expert and therefore preferred not to comment on this matter.

However, he knew of nothing in the constitution which said a black person could not serve in the President's Council or in the Cabinet.

He could not see that the inclusion of one or two blacks in the Cabinet would "bring about any miracles".

**On businessmen in politics:** "I don't think anyone, whether he is a businessman or not, should be debarred from airing his opinion."

He did not think businessmen would enter politics on a large scale and to the extent that many would be elected to Parliament.

On the other hand, the State President had the power to appoint people from any sphere of activity in the Cabinet.

"That is the place where top businessmen should be," Dr Wassenaar said.

**On South Africa's future:** The extent to which the country's difficulties would be overcome depended on the inflation rate and on the economy as a whole, which was largely affected by the inflation rate.

**On remaining young and active:** Dr Wassenaar said he had no recipe for this. He played golf, was fond of walking, did not eat much but was not a good sleeper.

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CSO: 3400/1080



## SHARP FALLS IN EQUIPMENT SALES REFLECT GRAIN FARMERS' PLIGHT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jan 86 p 14

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

The plight of many South African grain farmers is worsening as indicated by plunging figures for sales of capital equipment which have now reached a record low.

As harvest time approaches in the summer rainfall areas farmers are in a catch-22 situation where they must renew farming machinery. However, because of their mounting debt burden brought about by years of drought, they do not have the resources to buy costly imported plant.

## DESPERATE

And to survive, they must "get the stuff out of the ground.

"Farmers who are really well over their heads in debt, and at the same time need new equipment, are in a desperate position," says Mr Robin Phillips, chairman of the South African Tractor Manufacturers Association.

"Since 1982 there has been a steady decline in the purchasing of farm equipment," he says.

"Last year they were at the lowest level as farmers tightened belts and recoiled from the impact of the rand exchange rate."

An indication of the la-

test farming dilemma is seen in the sales of tractors which in value make up 55 percent of all farming machinery.

## PESSIMISTIC

Last year tractor sales figures hit a record low of only 7 061 units.

And all the signs point to the probability that this year's sales will be even worse, with the figure dropping to an estimated 6 000 tractors.

"This is not being pessimistic but realistic under present conditions," says Mr Phillips.

Indeed, sources in the tractor industry generally believe that it will take two or three years -- climatic conditions permitting -- before farmers can get over their debt problems and be in a position to help create a balanced machinery market again.

Much of the problem, however, is said to lie at the door of the farmer himself who failed to maintain his machinery in times of bountiful harvests.

It can be argued also, that the Government's fiscal policy towards the farmer encouraged this trend through tax incentive which allowed for rapid turnover and re-

placement of machinery. This was written off in the first year of capital equipment purchases.

Another problem for farmers is the impact of the 10 percent import surcharge which pushes up the prices they have to pay for machinery.

## NEGLECTED

A "dog-chasing-its-tail" situation then arises as they look for greater drought relief from the authorities.

In the good times, many farmers in the summer grain areas exchanged equipment every two or three years; this meant possibilities of maintenance were neglected.

"There should have been more imagination in the corridors of Pretoria so far as the surcharge is concerned, with tax going more on to luxury items instead of vital farming machinery," says Mr Phillips.

There is now growing pressure on the industry to increase local content to offset the effect of imported content. And in line with this, there must be a growing awareness among owners of equipment of the proper use of equipment and on-going maintenance.



## COAL EXPORTERS FEAR PRICE FALL, TARIFF INCREASE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 2 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

**COAL exports are unlikely to grow this year and prices could fall to those of three or four years ago.**

Hopes of continued growth in coal export earnings have been hit by several factors, including the collapse of the oil price. Export earnings are almost certain to be lower in 1986.

Coal exports have become SA's second-largest foreign-currency earner.

Last year, the coal industry justified the decision taken some time ago to increase tonnages annually by earning an estimated R3-billion.

However, after reaching a peak of about 40-million tons last year through the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, exporters believe tonnages will probably not rise above 41-million tons this year.

### Sats tariff

Les Weiss, managing director of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association (TCOA), believes prices could fall by between 7% and 10% from last year's \$30 to \$32 a ton.

Another problem facing the industry are the negotiations with South African Transport Services which operates the coal line to Richards Bay on contract tariff rates. The current 11-year agreement expires in March 1987.

By all accounts, discussions have been strained.

Mr Weiss is unhappy with the Sats stance in negotiations and accuses it of milking the coal industry by trying to recover, in the new tariff agreement, losses in-

curring in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 agreement.

The accounting system used by Sats has also come under attack.

Mr Weiss says: "If Sats insists on the increases, it will kill the goose. Coal producers also face large capital expenditure and they are not comfortable with the current position."

Sats charges an average of R12 a ton for carrying coal from the Eastern Transvaal to the terminal at Richards Bay.

### Crux

However, Sats marketing director Andre Heydenrych claims new rates have been agreed to for all contracts from April 1987. Apart from some minor adjustments relating to operating details, the agreements are likely to be signed soon.

Mr Heydenrych says: "In terms of the new negotiations, we hope to be able to cover costs. We are certainly not trying to recover losses suffered previously."

The crux of the argument relates to the R1.25-billion being spent by Sats to upgrade and strengthen the coal line. The project involves doubling 230km of line between Broodsniersplass and Richards Bay, 133km of deviations to reduce the gradient, construction of a third line between Blackhill and Broodsniersplass and strengthening 714km of track.

The expected date of completion of the project is June 1988 when Sats will be able to move up to 64-million tons of coal a year to Richards Bay in 26 to 28 trains a day. Each train will have 200 trucks and a capacity of 16 000 tons.

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CSO: 3400/1087

EAST RAND CONSOLIDATED ON WAY TO DEVELOP VANADIUM, PLATINUM MINE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 2 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

**EAST Rand Consolidated has finally got its rights issue on the road for development of its vanadium/platinum mine.**

The group will raise about R30-million through the issue of 4,993-million linked units at 600c each in a ratio of one for every five ER Cons shares held.

The issue is underwritten by Rand Merchant Bank. When the possibility of starting up the mine was first considered in late 1984 it was intended to underwrite the issue in London through Laing & Cruikshank.

ER Cons is UK-based, but its chairman is David Marshall, of Durban and head of Marshalls, Afex SA and Conafex.

The political and associated economic developments in SA have resulted in the development being underwritten here.

**Name change**

The name of the subsidiary company which will open up the mine has been changed from Rhodium Reefs to Vansa Vanadium SA (Vansa),

which is more appropriate for a vanadium producer which the mine will be in its initial stages.

Each linked unit consists of two shares and one option entitling the holder to subscribe for a share in Vansa at 300c.

ER Cons is calling on the holder of 100 shares currently worth R270 to kick in R120 to take up the linked units and another R60 later if he wants to exercise the option.

The intention is to initially set up a vanadium mine on the farm Kennedy's Vale. It was previously mined by Highveld Steel & Vanadium before ER Cons cancelled the agreement.

Once the mine is up and running the intention is to go after the underlying Merensky and UG2 platinum-bearing reefs. The platinum operation will use profits from the vanadium mine and, probably, more funds from shareholders.

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## GREEKS CARRY COUNTRY'S PACKAGING TO CHILE FOR RE-EXPORT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 2 Feb 86 p 13

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

**A CARGO of South African-made corrugated fruit containers was unloaded from a Greek ship in Chile this week. It will be re-packed for export to the Middle East and North America.**

Manufacturer of these globe-trotting containers is Kohler, which signed a record R5-million contract with Chilean fruit growers.

Although the 4 000 ton contract will give Kohler's turnover a welcome boost in 1986, managing director Ian Willis says exports are not expected to become a large part of the business. Exports totalled about R5-million in 1985 and will reach about R7-million in 1986.

### Costly air

Mr Willis says: "Kohler's exports will always be selective. We are limited in the exports we can do because so much of packaging comprises air and this is expensive to ship.

"We cannot compete on price with foreign suppliers. We can only try to sell our expertise, as we did with the Chilean order which was won

because of our experience with the large South African apple crop.

"The bag in the box system is something we are considering exporting because it has not taken on in Europe and it could be sold to French wine growers."

SA packaging manufacturers are grateful for all the exports they can get this year to take up some of the slack resulting from a depressed domestic market.

Mr Willis estimates that volumes in food packaging were down about 7% on average in 1985 in spite of a flurry of stocking before Christmas. There was considerable destocking earlier in the year.

### Changed habits

He says the outlook for 1986 is slightly better because falling interest rates, a higher gold price and a stronger rand are restoring consumer confidence.

Mr Willis says the recession has caused a change in consumer buying patterns.

"Many people are buying little and often rather than doing a huge monthly shop. They are buying smaller unit sizes — 1kg instead of 5kg packs."

Although some indicators suggest consumer spending could improve this year, Mr Willis says inflation is expected to have a dampening effect.

The packaging industry had a round of raw-material price increases on January 1 and Mr Willis says they will fuel cost-push inflation.

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CSO: 3400/1081

## NATION'S GOLD SHARES STILL GOOD BUY FOR FRENCH INVESTORS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 2 Feb 86 p 13

[Text]

Paris

SOUTH African gold shares are still a good buy for French investors, according to a Paris financial weekly.

Journal des Finances points to two trends which have made gold shares more attractive: a tendency for shares to follow the gold price more closely, and a stronger rand.

The rand has regained 25% against the franc since the beginning of the year

after losing about 60% in 1985. This makes dividends in rands more attractive to French shareholders, even though the cost of buying the shares has increased.

But, the journal warns, the exchange rate is still unfavourable to foreign investors and the political situation in South Africa is uncertain. Investors should steer clear of marginal mines.

Some of them, like ERPM, show good returns on investments when the gold

price rises, but in general the risks are too high to make such mines a good buy for foreigners.

The journal advises its readers to look for mines with a long life, high-grade ore, and low working costs able to pay solid dividends. Six mines in particular are chosen as well as the Free State mines and the Anglo American group. Recommendations include:

● Buffelsfontein — higher revenue from uranium and from its share in the

new Beatrix mine have offset a fall in gold production. Rising dividends are expected in spite of higher level of investments.

● Driefontein — the ideal mine in terms of long life, low working costs and high-grade ore.

● Kloof — It has the highest grade ore in SA and potentially high production. But in the short term, dividends are likely to be limited because of high capital expenditure.

● Randfontein, Vaal Reefs and Western Deep — although working costs are high, possibilities for expansion are good.

All but Kloof are quoted on the Paris Stock Exchange, so the French Government's ban on new investment in SA is unlikely to affect French business.

In any case, say Paris commentators, most French shareholders in SA gold mines are investors of long standing and are affected by financial more than political considerations.

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CSO: 3400/1081

## MANPOWER DIRECTOR-GENERAL SAYS NOT MUCH HOPE FOR UNEMPLOYED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe warns that the number of South Africans out of work in 10 years' time is unlikely to be any less in aggregate than the heights that unemployment has reached at present.

And he says that even with moves to reduce the country's burgeoning birth rate, the present overcrowding of the jobs market will continue into the next century.

Van der Merwe says present unemployment levels are such that, combined with the growing numbers of job-seekers joining the market each year, it will take several years for unemployment to fall.

"We already have such a stock of unemployed that I think any real improvement in the situation is at least five to 10 years ahead," he says.

Latest government estimates put the jobless total at about 8% of the workforce. Many observers, however, feel the real figure is much higher. They say there is considerable "disguised" unemployment and that official figures do not include the independent homelands.

Van der Merwe agrees. "Some people would say it is much more, because of hidden and disguised unemployment. That's probably true."

Barlow Rand CE Warren Clewlow believes many jobs lost in the last year or two "are lost forever" as industries contract and reduce their workforces to more realistic levels.

Van der Merwe believes such a trend is inevitable: "There are structural changes, from primary industries to the service sector. There is a decline in agriculture and manufacturing. Jobs in the manufacturing sector are being lost because of new technologies and mechanisation. We must look to small business

and the informal sector to create employment."

He says the causes of unemployment are twofold: "Partly it is cyclical, like the economy itself. But it is largely structural unemployment. There is a lack of qualifications and skills. The jobs are there but not the skills. It comes down to training — and then more training."

Although government allocated R600m for job creation and training in the 1985/86 financial year, Van der Merwe says there are three reasons why there is no short-term solution to the unemployment problem:

"First, there is our high population growth rate. The people who will be looking for jobs in 18-20 years' time are already born. You can have a birth-control campaign, but the effects on the jobs market will start to be felt only in 18 years' time.

"Then we have a large influx problem, despite efforts to control it, with people coming in from neighbouring territories like Mozambique and Lesotho.

"The third reason is urbanisation. People who are only part-unemployed in the rural areas become fully unemployed when they reach the urban areas.

"This is clearly a growing trend, but the situation may not be as bleak as it sometimes seems. With all its problems, urbanisation also provides substantial potential for creating small-business and service activities," says Van der Merwe. □ Commentators on the labour scene are fond of making the observation that official unemployment figures are unreliable because they reflect only the registered unemployed.

Estimates are usually produced from statistical samples which show the proportion of unemployment within that sample, which is assumed to be representative of the population studied. The data is as important as the size and the relevance of the sample, but certainly not as a head-count.

# IMPORT SUBSTITUTION TAKES ON URGENCY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Alan Peat]

[Text]

**GOVERNMENT** and private enterprise are stepping up efforts to devise a programme for wide-scale import replacement.

Government stated its view last year in a White Paper on industrial development strategy which said:

"While manufacturing industry, in terms of the total economic structure, has become the largest contributor to the national product, it is trailing behind the primary sectors in terms of productivity, in the use of resources and in its contribution to the balance of payments.

"South Africa will in future have to rely more and more on the manufacturing industry as the leading development sector."

The White Paper was government's reply to a report on industrial

development strategy presented to Parliament in 1983 by Basie Kleu, then chairman of the Board of Trade and Industries. He outlined four strategies — economic growth, employment generation, export promotion and import replacement.

With the rand now seemingly moored in the \$0,40/50 band, many believe the climate is such that priority must be given to the last of these.

If successful, it will of itself contribute towards the other three.

Government has ordered an investigation into the production of capital goods bought by public authorities and still imported in quantity.

While government studies are designed to reduce public spending, an

independent survey is being conducted on behalf of the private sector.

The Group for Techno-Economic Services (GTES) at the CSIR has been examining import substitution for nine years, mostly on behalf of individual industries.

Project leader Johann Reinhardt says the survey has studied the feasibility of import replacement of 25 products a year for the last nine years.

He says that when looking at import replacement, the most important questions are size of local market; availability and cost of raw materials; economy of scale; whether it is a specialised product; technological requirements; market needs; package deal system; access to international know-how; capital and specialised manpower requirements.

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CSO: 3400/1086

LACK OF SKILL MANAGEMENT IN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESSES REVEALED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Andre Van Zyl]

[Text]

THE past two years had revealed a glaring lack of skilled management in small to medium-sized businesses, according to Nedfin Bank MD Ron Rundle.

Speaking at a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce seminar on money management, he said: "These businesses are technically well-equipped, but financial management is incredibly weak and they should use consultants."

Rocketing interest rates had also made many realise their businesses were over-capitalised.

Much of capital expansion was carried out on borrowed funds. When businesses came under pressure, they found they were over-capitalised, unable to service that cost of capital and unable to rid themselves of the liability.

The recession had highlighted the wisdom of business prudence

and the need to remain flexible by keeping a low profile, he said.

"If every move your company makes in trimming its business comes under public scrutiny, a corporation is less likely to be inclined to adapt to circumstances."

Rundle stressed the importance of the education and training of management, pointing out that in the US 93% of all business failures resulted from management weakness.

He said that depth of management and experience were high-priced assets: "Inexperienced managers fail to avoid the situations which lead to inadequate sales, heavy operating expenses, debtor difficulties, overstocking, excess fixed assets, poor locations and competitive weakness."

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CSO: 3400/1086



NEWSPAPER'S CIRCULATION FIGURES HIGH

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

*BUSINESS DAY* has turned in an audited circulation figure of 26 126 for the last six months of 1985.

Full details of the newspaper's first Audit Bureau of Circulation certificate appear on Page 9.

It is significant that much of *Business Day's* support is from established, rather than casual, readers.

Nearly half — 47,5% — of *Business Day's* daily sales are to regular subscribers.

The certificate shows that *Business Day* sold a total of 3,3-million newspapers in the six months July-December 1985.

And in the month of December, traditionally a nightmare for business publications and newspapers generally, sales held up to a daily average of 25 322 — indicative of strong support from the marketplace.

Coastal sales picked up markedly last month as regular readers and businessmen on holiday kept them-

selves informed with up-to-the minute national, international and business news.

And *Business Day* is not stopping there: a strong positioning drive has been launched, with street advertising in the major centres, radio spots and an aggressive circulation campaign.

Editor Nigel Bruce says the figures — for a newspaper less than a year old — show that *Business Day* has been accepted as the daily voice of business and as a prime advertising medium to the A and B-income groups.

Earlier, market research had showed that most *Business Day* readers are top business executives. Of a Johannesburg sample interviewed by market research house Markinor, 61% of readers were chairmen, managing directors, general managers, owner/-partners, or company directors.

Of the sample, 80% read *Business Day* every day, while for 74% of the sample, *Business Day* was their only morning newspaper.

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CSO: 3400/1081

# ISSUING NEW ID WILL COST TAXPAYERS MILLIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE scrapping of the *dompas* and its replacement by a new uniform identity document for all race groups will cost taxpayers many millions of rands, according to Pretoria sources.

They say the numbers qualifying to carry the new document could exceed 20-million, and it could take up to a decade before the issue operation is completed.

If the launch of the last Book of Life for whites, coloureds and Asians in 1972 is anything to go by, the operation could take longer than a decade.

The last Book of Life, launched with the introduction of the population registration system early in 1972, was immediately hampered by incorrect entries, easy forgery of driving licences and a massive backlog of applications.

In late-1978, amid rumours that the

system had collapsed, government announced another change to the system. Smaller books were to be issued.

It was reported at the time that the operation had cost government R35m since its launch and that 2.4-million people had still to be issued with the identity documents.

The new operation will be handled by the Department of Home Affairs.

The numbers to be issued will depend on negotiations between SA and the TBVC countries on the restoration of SA citizenship for their nationals.

It is understood government law advisers are busy preparing draft legislation to provide for the new system.

It will come before Parliament later this year.

The new document, government sources said, would be an identity document and was unlikely to contain marriage certification and drivers' licences.

Meanwhile, the head of the political science faculty at Unisa, Professor Willem Kleynhans, said yesterday it remained to be seen whether the government was "shifting the deck chairs around on the Titanic" or whether it was sincere in its intentions to scrap influx control.

"Will new controls be substituted for old ones and will harassment of blacks moving into urban areas be continued?" he asked.

A lot of explaining remained to be done, he added.

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CSO: 3400/1087

REAL WAGES DOWN IN EVERY SECTOR OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 86 p 4

[Text]

REAL wages measured in 1980 terms fell in every sector between the third quarter of 1984 and the third quarter of 1985, the latest figures from Central Statistical Services, Pretoria, show.

This is consistent with the findings of P E Corporate Services surveys, which show that almost all pay increases have been below the rate of inflation.

The largest fall was in the retail and wholesale trade sector where there was a deterioration of 6,1%, including an 8,1% decline in black wages.

Whites suffered most in the construction sector, with a fall of 8,2% in real wages.

The mining industry remained the most lucrative for whites, with an average income of R2 215 a month. But it was the second-most-poorly-paid industry for blacks, with wages averaging R390 a month.

Only the retail and wholesale trade paid less at R302 a month.

P E director John Cole says there is still a great deal of job reservation in the mining industry and that many of the blacks employed have a low skill level.

Banking was the best-paid area for blacks, at an average of R611 a month, while it was the second-worst-paid for whites at R1 449.

Cole says the banking sector has led the way by opening up to blacks.

The manufacturing sector continued to be the biggest employer (1 344 203 employees), although the civil service was catching up with 1 064 110.

Cole says there is a preponderance of civil servants in the SA economy, especially with the tricameral parliamentary system.

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